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ABSTRACT

The report describes the program of training for foreign students conducted by the Office of International Training of the Agency for International Development (AID). The report's first chapter describes the history, nature, and importance of participant training and diagrams the administrative structure of the program. Chapter 2 describes the program's participants and specifies their fields of training, occupational level, and average age. Chapter 3 describes the types of training AID participants receive: academic, observation, on-the-job, specialized, and AID-sponsored training in other countries. Chapter 4 concerns the training process: selection and preparation abroad, orientation in the U.S., role of the development training specialist, academic preparation, and evaluation and followup. Chapter 5 describes complementary programs: community organizations, universities, special additive programs, the Michigan State University Communication Workshop, a civic participation workshop, executive management training, population/family planning seminars, and programs with private enterprise. Chapter 6 projects the orientation of participant training for the 1970s. One appendix tabulates the number of participants trained in the U.S. by contractor (universities and other organizations); four other appendixes tabulate the number of participants trained in the U.S. and other countries by country or origin and field of training. (JR)

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THE

UNITED STATES

PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM

TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT

1970

Prepared by:

Office of International Training
Agency for International Development
Department of State

CE 006 782

JOHN A. HANNAH, ADMINISTRATOR
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

WILLIAM P. ROGERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

FOREWORD

In his Foreign Aid Message to Congress September 15, 1970, President Nixon identified as a major purpose of our foreign assistance "the building of self-reliant and productive societies." The U.S. participant training program makes one of the most effective contributions toward that goal.

Administered by the Office of International Training of the Agency for International Development in the Department of State, this program brings qualified citizens of developing countries to the United States and to other countries for technical training in fields directly related to their country's development needs.

It is a comprehensive program. Altogether, 100 developing countries have taken part in it; 87 participate today. By the end of the calendar year 1970 the 150,000th person to enter the program had begun training. During the last fiscal year more than 13,000 Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans were in training, more than half of them in academic programs at some 380 US universities and colleges.

It is a program which focuses on major development issues. In fiscal 1970 three-fourths of the persons receiving instruction were trained in the general fields of education, agriculture, public administration, or health. The program is specifically geared to such growing problems as overpopulation; 620 new arrivals began training in family planning during the last fiscal year.

It is a program which emphasizes the development of the human resources of the participating countries. Most of the current trainees are under 35, and virtually all will return to their countries to productive jobs and positions of leadership. Graduates of the program include cabinet ministers, diplomats, and top-flight administrators.

The rapid advance of technology, the desire of developing countries to take on more responsibility for their own development, and our own policy of encouraging local self-reliance assure a continuing place for the participant training program in U.S. foreign aid strategy. This annual report is the first in a series describing for the American people the progress of this important program.

John A. Hannah

Adm., Agency for International Development

William P. Rogers

Secretary of State

TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT: 1970

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I. INTRODUCTION

What is Participant Training?

-- When Hernando Bertoni was named Minister of Agriculture in Paraguay, the appointment was hailed as the selection of a highly qualified professional. Under his guidance the National Wheat Program is setting new records; in just four years wheat production has quadrupled in Paraguay. Mr. Bertoni studied for two years at the University of Puerto Rico and for a year at Texas A. & M. University under the U.S. participant training program.

-- When Harry Odio returned to Costa Rica after earning a bachelor of science degree in electro-mechanical engineering at Mexico's Monterrey Institute of Technology, he became financial manager of one of the country's largest chemical combines, a $25-million dollar operation which provides about half of the fertilizer needs of all Central America. He earned the degree as a participant in the training program operated by the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.).

-- Uthai Pisolyabutra, Senior Nutrition Officer from Thailand, completed an advanced course in nutrition at Columbia University, through AID's participant training program. He then returned to Thailand to plan and administer a project to develop new high-protein foods from cheap vegetable food sources. He prepared an economic analysis of such food courses and identified one -- the mung bean -- out of which a whole series of new products has been developed.

-- Caroline Williams returned to Nigeria after receiving a master's degree in home economics and agricultural extension work in the participant training program. Convinced that mass education in home economics could improve family life, she developed a home economics extension program for the entire western region of her country. The results include improved sanitation and nutrition.

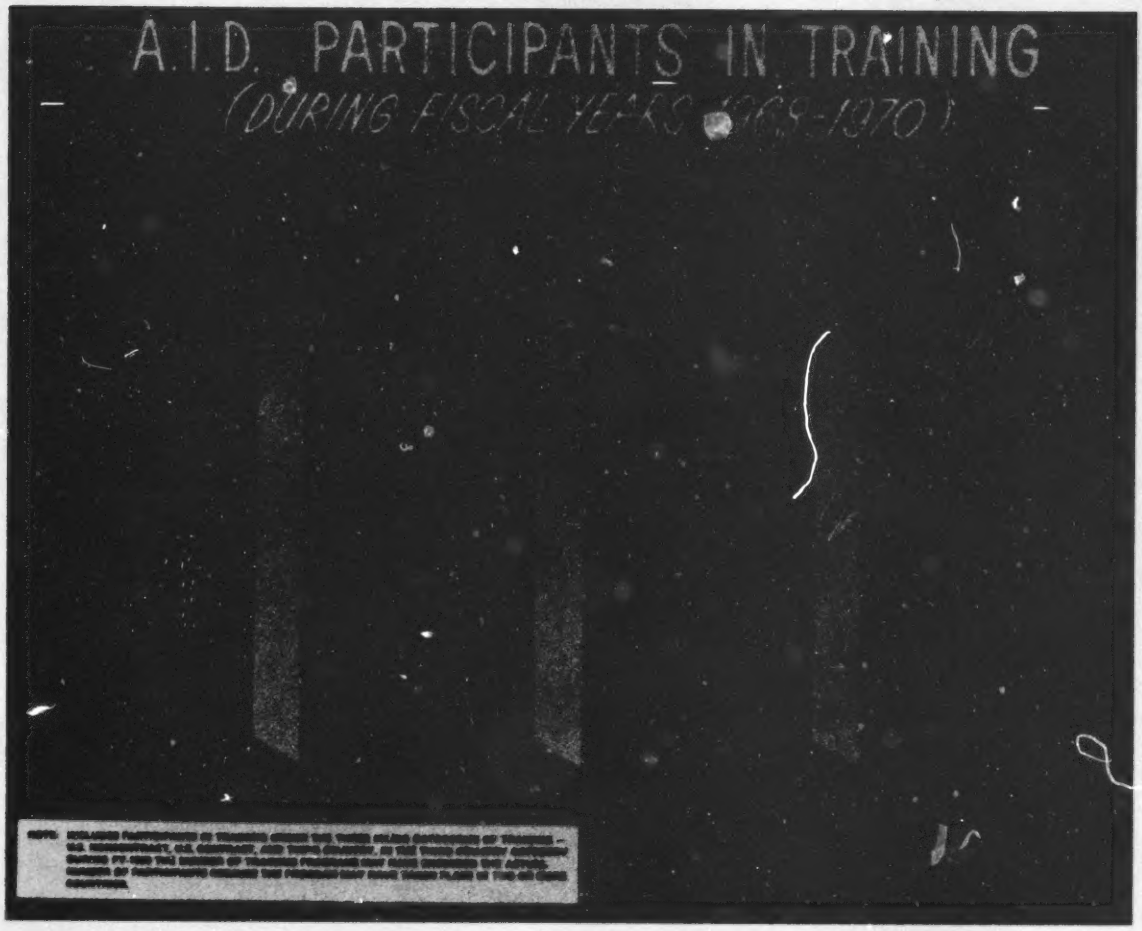
-- In Turkey about 30 percent of several hundred returned A.I.D. participants hold top management and policy-making positions and are making their mark on the social and economic development of the country. They include the present Prime Minister, cabinet ministers, undersecretaries, governors, mayors, judges, members of the national assembly, directors of government enterprises, and leaders of labor unions.

During each of the past three fiscal years between 13,000 and 15,000 foreign nationals have been in training as participants under this program. About half come from Asia; a third from Latin America; and about a fifth from Africa. (Chart 1)

The Importance of Participant Training

Dr. John A. Hannah, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, has said that "human resource development is the most critical need throughout the world," and that training people is "the heart of technical assistance." A development program consisting only of commodities, equipment, and money cannot succeed.

CHART 1



The objectives of participant training - - briefly stated - - are:

(1) improvement in the technical and productive capabilities of participants through the acquisition of new technical knowledge and skills;

(2) broadening of the outlook of participants through exposure to modernization, change, and the democratic process;

(3) a better understanding by participants of the United States - - its people and way of life - - through participation in the civic, social, cultural, and economic activities of American communities, including particularly visits with American families in their homes.

Inevitably, this last objective also leads to a better understanding by Americans of the developing countries.

The History of Partic pant Training

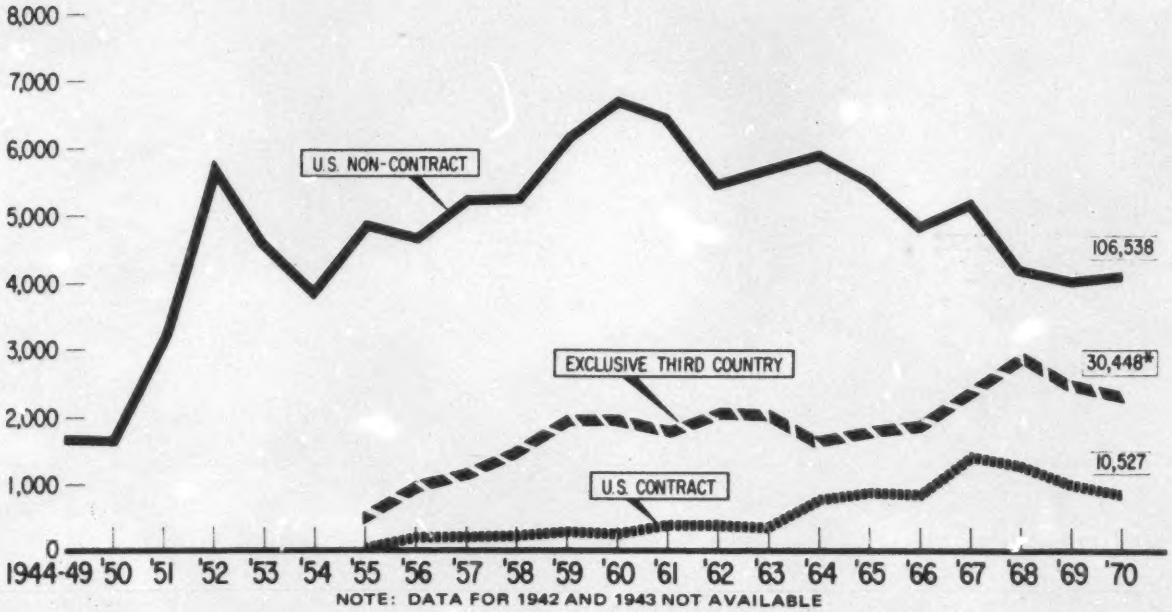
The United States first began training foreign nationals in 1942, when Latin Americans were brought to this country by the Institute for Inter-American Affairs. In 1948 training was expanded under the Marshall Plan as a part of the rehabilitation of Europe following World War II. It was later extended through the Point Four Program, which shifted emphasis gradually to the economically less developed continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1970 almost 150,000 trainees had participated in A.I.D.-sponsored training. Virtually all are participating today in their nations' development programs, many in key positions (Chart 2).

CHART 2

SUMMARY OF A.I.D. PARTICIPANT ARRIVALS

(FY-1944 THROUGH 1970)



NOTE: DATA FOR 1942 AND 1943 NOT AVAILABLE

*EXCLUDES ARRIVALS IN BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THIRD COUNTRIES (COMBINATION TRAINING), DURING FY-1944 THROUGH FY-1968, EXCLUSIVE THIRD COUNTRY DATA REPRESENTS PARTICIPANT ARRIVAL BY AREA OF TRAINING: SOME PROGRAMS WERE IMPLEMENTED IN TWO OR MORE THIRD COUNTRIES, THEREFORE, THE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS FOR TRAINING EXCEEDS THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED. DATA FOR FY-1968 AND FY-1970 REPRESENT ACTUAL HEAD COUNT BY AREA OF ORGIN.

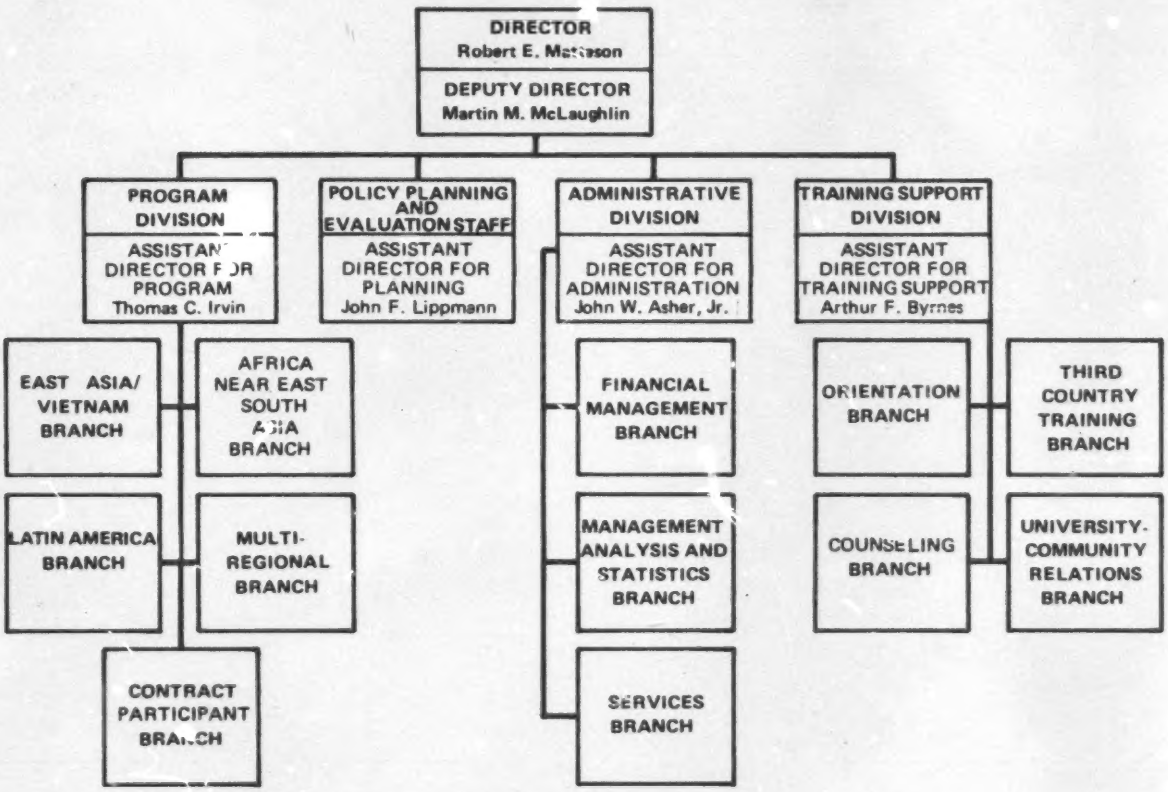
They have been trained in a wide variety of fields such as agriculture, public administration, public safety, industry, labor, education, health, family planning, youth leadership - - areas given priority in the development process by the cooperating government and the A.I.D. Mission on the scene. These participants have been educated or trained in literally hundreds of American universities, colleges, industries, local governments, labor unions, cooperatives, vocational schools and other types of institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as in many foreign countries.

Administration of the Program

A.I.D.'s participant training program has been described as a kind of "world university." It is administered by A.I.D.'s Office of International Training (OIT), assisted by the Office of Public Safety and 32 federal departments and agencies (called "participating agencies"). In the countries abroad, OIT is assisted by the Development Training Officers (DTOs) of the A.I.D. missions.

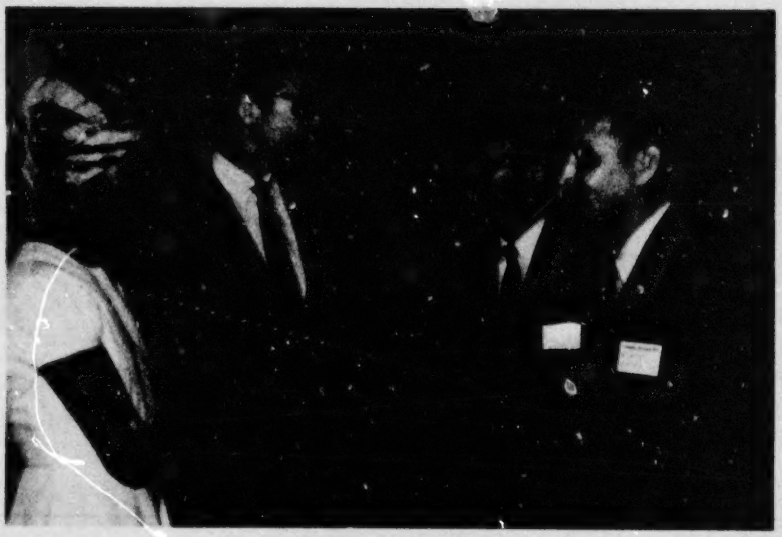
The faculty of this "world university" are the educators and trainers at the training facilities. These training facilities include universities, industries, labor unions, cooperatives, private institutes, and all levels of government. The students are the participants, and the curricula are the types of training offered.

CHART 3



Within OIT, the central operational unit primarily responsible for the technical training is the Program Division. Within that Division, the Development Training Specialist (DTS) and his assistant, the Training Technician, develop and administer the technical training program and other activities of the individual participant while he is in the United States.

The Policy Planning and Evaluation Staff of OIT is concerned with guidance of future activities and effectiveness of current projects. The Training Support Division provides orientation and counseling of participants, liaison with U.S. universities and communities, and monitoring of A.I.D.-sponsored training in other countries. The Administrative Division is responsible for such administrative aspects of the worldwide training program as financial arrangements, contract arrangements, contract preparation and support for OIT itself.



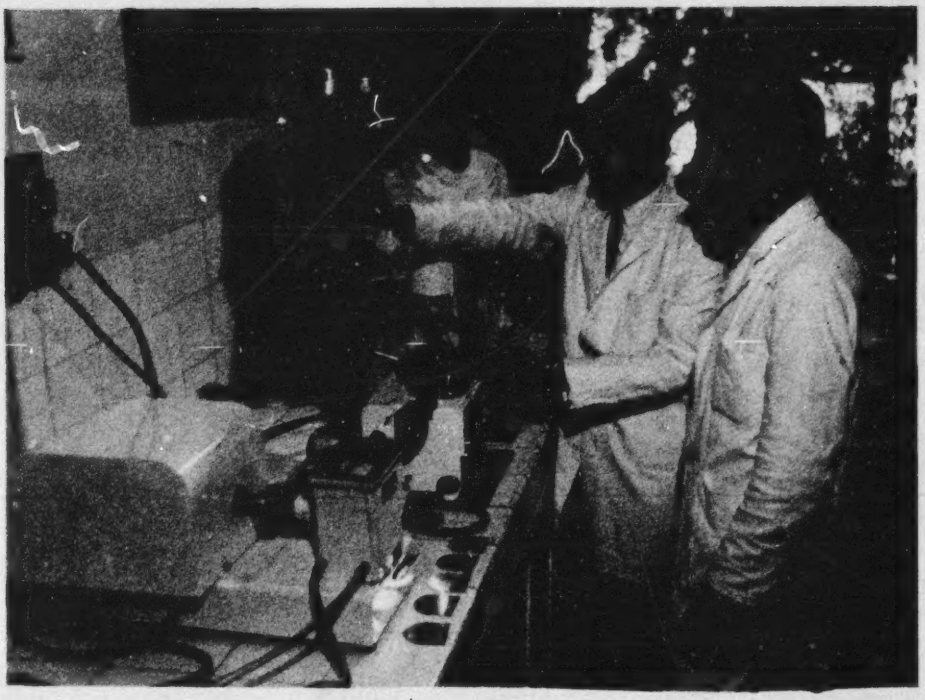
OIT Director, Robert E. Matteson, talks to newly arrived participants at the Washington International Center.

Nepalese agronomist working at government agriculture research station following his U.S. training, which was arranged by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Of great importance to the administration of the program are the federal participating agencies mentioned above. In many fields of activity training can be provided best by a U.S. agency with special skills clearly related to the training program. Like OIT, they also may be assisted by a wide variety of educational and other institutions offering particular training opportunities.

Table 1. PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND NUMBER OF ARRIVALS IN FY-1970

Participating Agencies – Total		2109
Department of Agriculture		647
Civil Service Commission		2
Department of Commerce		121
Bureau of Business Economics	6	
Bureau of Census	96	
Environmental Science Services Administration	10	
Maritime Administration	7	
Other	2	
Federal Communications Commission		5
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		582
Office of Education	344	
Maternal and Child Health Service	9	
Public Health Service	204	
Social and Rehabilitation Service	14	
Social Security Administration	11	
Housing and Urban Development		27
Department of Interior		99
Fish and Wildlife Service	9	
Geological Survey	34	
Bureau of Mines	14	
National Park Service	6	
Bureau of Reclamation	36	
Department of Labor		353
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	12	
Bureau of Labor Standards	36	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	22	
Office of International Labor Affairs	204	
International Manpower Institute	45	
U.S. Employment Service	4	
Other	30	
Tennessee Valley Authority		8
Department of the Treasury		149
Bureau of Customs	22	
Internal Revenue Service	127	
Department of Transportation		116
Federal Aviation Agency	73	
Bureau of Public Roads	43	



Former Tunisian participant gives laboratory demonstration.

The number of participants assigned by OIT to the participating agencies varies according to A.I.D.'s training priorities and the requirements of the participants' own countries. In Fiscal Year 1970, for example, the number ranged from about 600 new arrivals assigned to the Department of Agriculture down to two assigned to the Civil Service Commission.

In the countries in which the United States has A.I.D. missions, the Development Training Officer is the principal employee administering the program. He assists in:

(1) Review of the Country Program;
(2) Development of training programs and projects;
(3) Development of host country resources and other aspects of third country training;
(4) Development of in-country training for local nationals;
(5) Advising on training policies and procedures;
(6) Selection of training facility;
(7) Selection of the participant;
(8) Preparing the training documents;
(9) Pre-departure preparation and orientation;
(10) Follow-up, evaluation and reporting.

In Fiscal Year 1970 there were 24 Development Training Officers and 12 Assistant Development Training Officers in 24 countries throughout the world. They are assisted by competent local employees.

Table 2. LIST OF U.S. A.I.D. MISSIONS STAFFED BY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING OFFICERS

AFRICA	8
Ethiopia	
Tunisia	
Liberia	
Tanzania	
Ghana	
Nigeria	
Uganda	
Kenya	
LATIN AMERICA	4
Mexico	
Peru	
Brazil	
Honduras	
EAST ASIA	5
Thailand	
Laos	
Indonesia	
Philippines	
South Korea	
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA	6
Nepal	
Turkey	
India	
Afghanistan	
Pakistan	
Lebanon (Regional Training Office)	
SOUTH VIETNAM	1
TOTAL	24

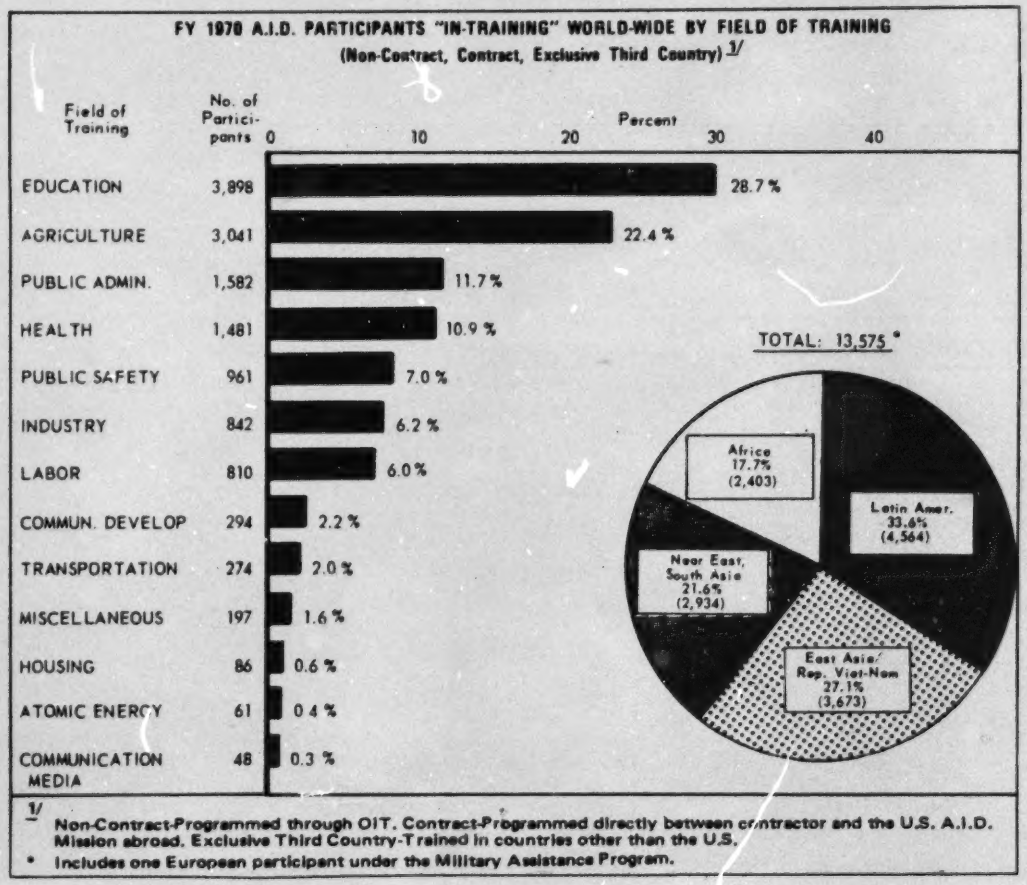
II. THE PARTICIPANTS

Over the past three years A.I.D. has had in training an average of slightly more than 14,000 participants annually: in Fiscal Year 1968, 15,235; in 1969, 13,645; and in 1970, 13,575. Of those in training during Fiscal Year 1970, 7,339* were new arrivals during that year: 2,924 from Latin America, 2,110 from East Asia and South Vietnam, 1,469 from the Near East and South Asia, and 835 from Africa.

Fields of Interest

Of the new arrivals in Fiscal Year 1970, twenty percent each were assigned in the fields of education and agriculture; 14 percent each in public administration and health; 9 percent each in public safety and labor; 6 percent in industry; 3 percent in community development; 2 percent in transportation; 1 percent in housing, and 2 percent in miscellaneous fields. The breakdown by fields of all of those in training shows similar percentages (Chart 4).

CHART 4



1/ Non-Contract-Programmed through OIT. Contract-Programmed directly between contractor and the U.S. A.I.D. Mission abroad. Exclusive Third Country-Trained in countries other than the U.S.

* Includes one European participant under the Military Assistance Program.

Table 3. FY-1970 Participant Arrivals in the U.S. and Other Countries by Area of Origin, by Field of Training

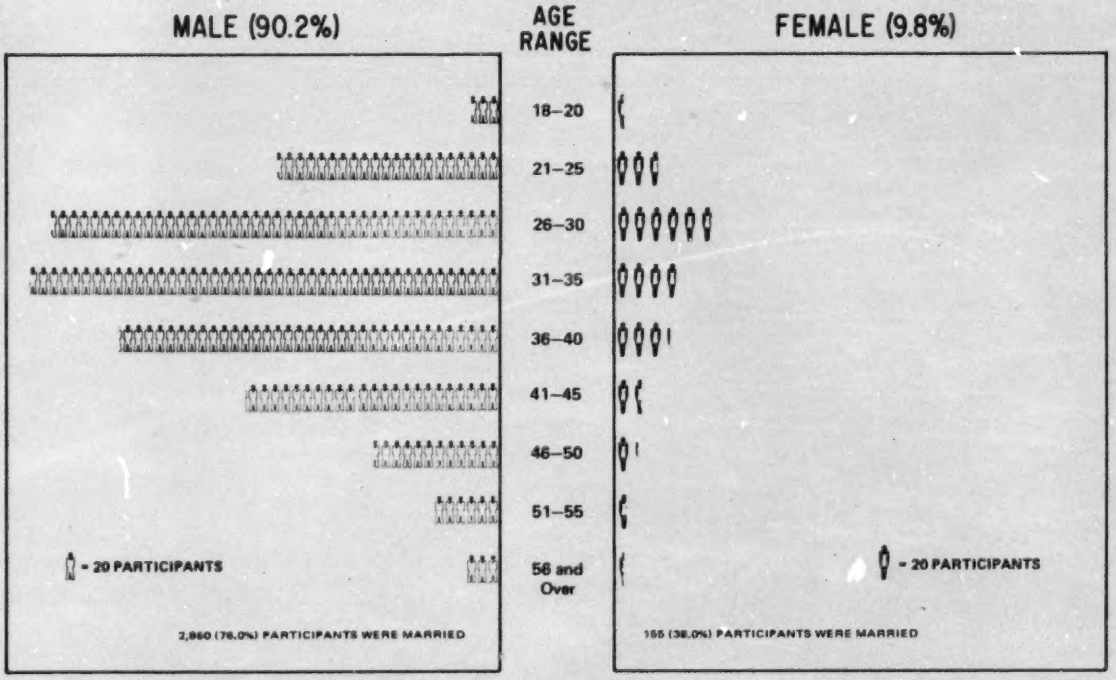
AREA OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
ALL AREAS – TOTAL	7,339 (100%)	1,418 (19.3%)	455 (6.2%)	185 (2.5%)	642 (8.8%)	998 (13.6%)	1,447 (19.7%)	1,037 (14.1%)	684 (9.3%)	233 (3.2%)	77 (1.1%)	9 (0.1%)	29 (0.4%)	125 (1.7%)
AFRICA	835	191	72	38	40	86	227	97	66	3	1	6	–	8
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.)	2,110	353	164	80	57	388	390	353	187	89	10	3	12	24
LATIN AMERICA	2,924	390	112	44	408	335	583	387	391	118	65	–	5	86
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA	1,469	484	107	23	137	188	247	200	40	23	1	–	12	7
EUROPE	1					1								

As in most recent years, the majority of A.I.D. participants arriving in the United States in Fiscal Year 1970 were under 35 years of age; over one-third were under 30 (Chart 5). Ninety percent were men (Chart 5). Seventy-two

CHART 5

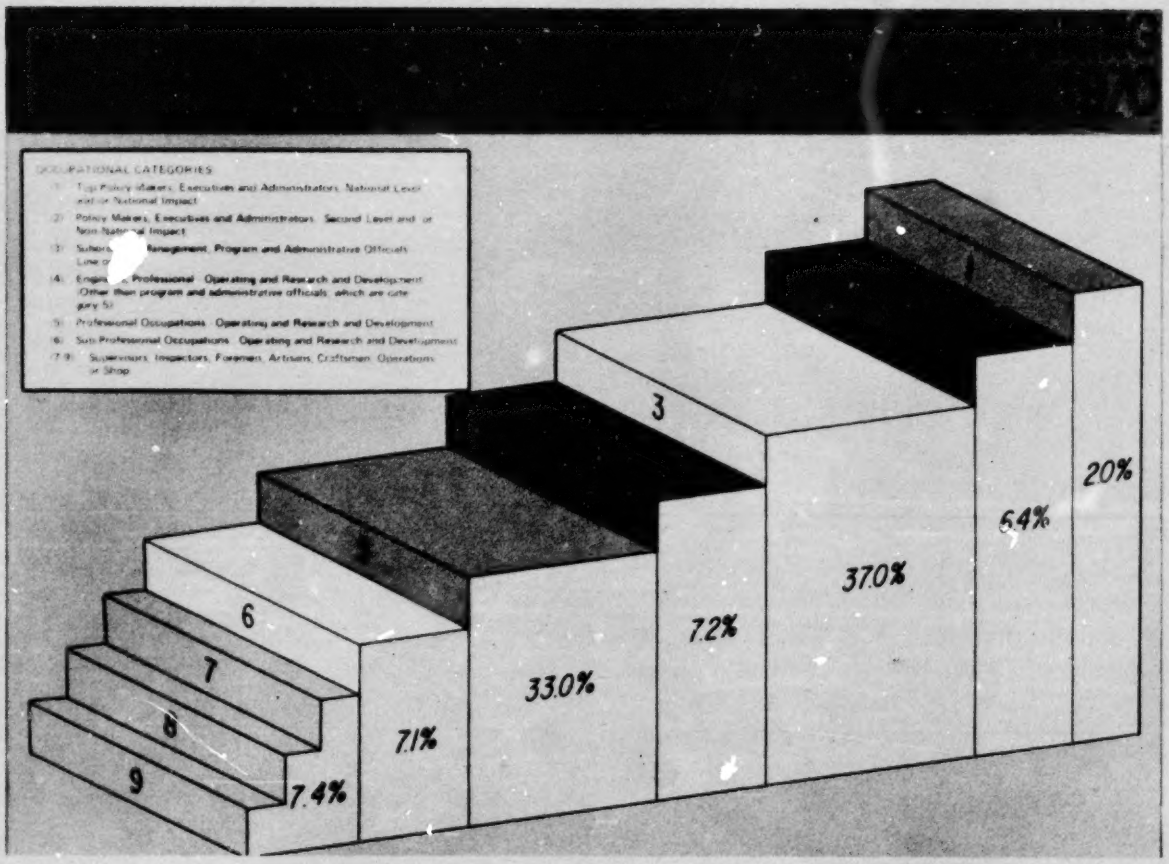
AVERAGE AGE OF A.I.D. PARTICIPANT ARRIVALS IN THE U.S. UNDER NON-CONTRACT PROGRAMS - FY 1970

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS - 4171



percent were married. Of the total number in training in the United States under non-contract A.I.D. programs, 2,897 or 40 percent were pursuing studies in academic institutions. Their level of responsibility in their home countries varied considerably, but the majority held middle-level management positions; a few were among the top policy makers (Chart 6).

CHART 6



Some participants had already received academic degrees; they came to the United States for graduate study that is unavailable in their own countries. Many had considerable technical and managerial experience in their respective fields, but needed additional technical and non-technical training in the United States if they were to progress and assist in their countries' development.

The typical participant is highly motivated and dedicated to his training program, as well as to the social and economic development of his country. By prior mutual agreement, upon completion of his program he must return to apply his training toward the achievement of the development goal and to train others.

The agreement which the participant makes with his government and the United States to return home and use his training is seldom broken; the effect of the "brain drain" on the program over the years has been almost negligible - - less than one half of one percent. In 1970, for example, of approximately 5,425 participants scheduled to return from the United States, only 48 failed to do so. Most failures to return have been due to disorders within the participants' countries. Very few participants are siphoned off solely by job opportunities in this country. The fact that so few fail to return may be attributed, at least in part, to careful selection and preparation, the motivation of the participants, careful monitoring of the program while they are in the United States and the relevance of the program itself.

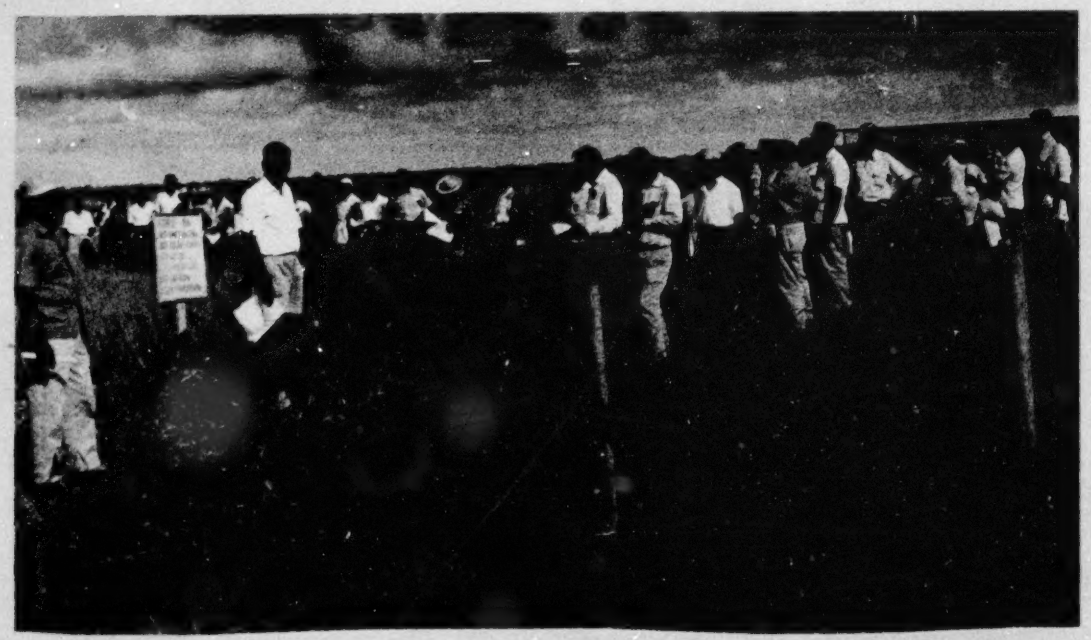
Shared Investment

Except for the operation of the Office of International Training itself, the participant training program is financed mainly through the A.I.D. mission in each country. The average cost per participant is about $3,000 for an average of six months' training during a fiscal year. Total commitment for each of the four fiscal years from 1967 to 1970 approximated $43 million, most of which was spent in the United States. The direction of expenditures over this period has been gradually downward, though inflationary factors in the United States have somewhat modified this trend, as indicated below.

Table 4. AVERAGE COST OF TRAINING PARTICIPANTS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1967-70

	Funds committed (thousands)	Man month of training	Average cost per man month	Participants in training	Average number man months per trainee	Average cost per participant
1967	$44,996	72,311	$622	15,452	4.7	$2,923
1968	41,491	80,155	517	15,235	5.3	2,740
1969	42,427	85,262	497	13,645	6.3	3,131
1970	42,089	83,880	502	13,575	6.2	3,112
Average	42,751	80,402	532	14,477	5.6	2,979

The cooperating countries themselves share in the total cost of participant training. Most countries, for example, pay the international travel costs of their participants. During fiscal 1970, international travel costs amounted to slightly over $5 million. Of this, cooperating countries paid over $3.5 million. Cooperating countries also bear most of the costs of preparing the participant for departure, such as travel from his home to the point of departure, English language training, and medical examinations. More importantly, many countries also maintain the participant's family at home through continuing salary payments during the training period.



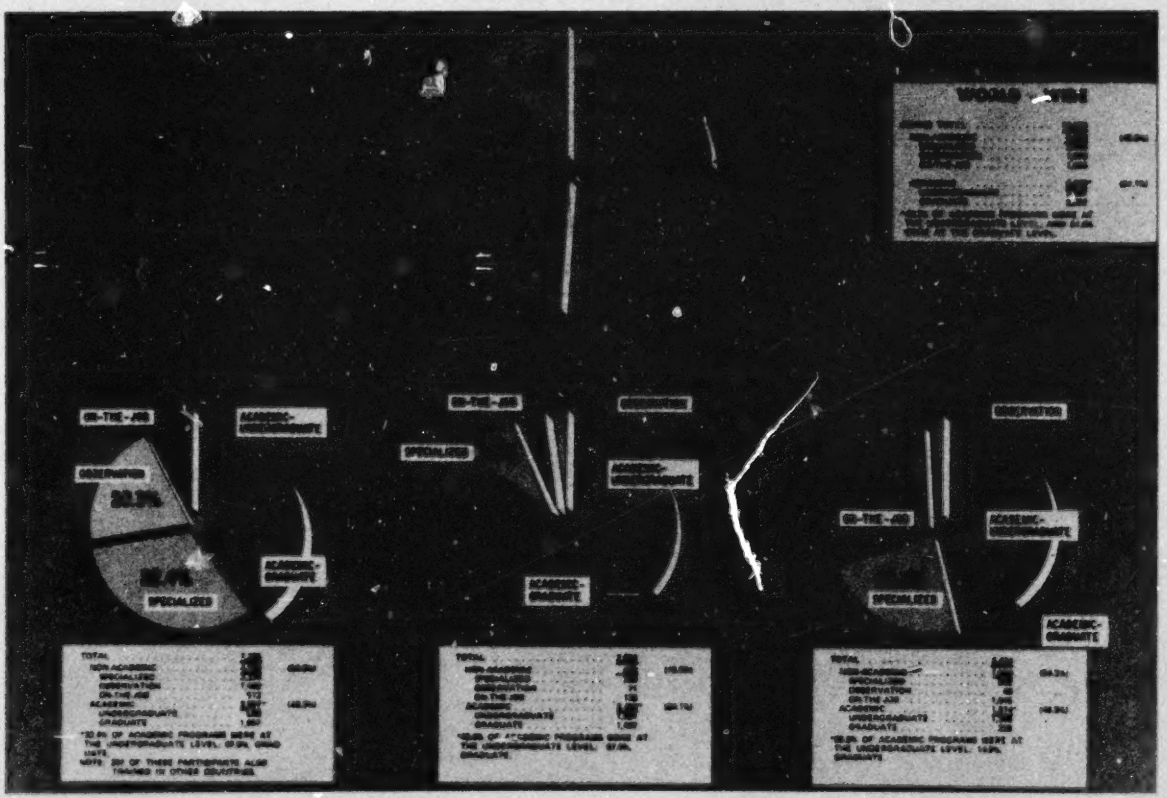
Returned participant conducts field program for rice farmers and extension workers in Guyana.

III. TYPES OF TRAINING

A.I.D.'s Office of International Training and participating federal agencies arrange four major types of training - - academic, observation, on-the-job, and specialized - - and utilize a wide variety of facilities to provide the participant with the training best suited for the task he will perform when he returns to his own country.

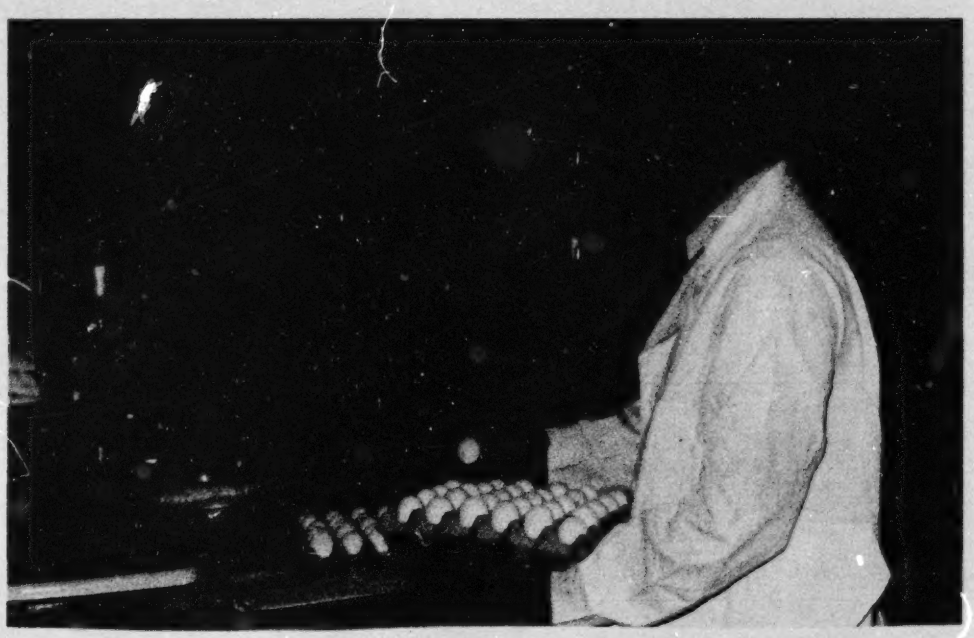
CHART 7

A.I.D. PARTICIPANTS "IN-TRAINING" THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM



Academic Training consists of regular curriculum courses for at least one term in an accredited institution which grants an academic degree, although a degree need not be the objective of the participant's program and courses may not be taken for credit.

In Fiscal Year 1970, 6,939 A.I.D.-sponsored participants, representing 51 percent of the total, were in some form of academic training; 380 educational institutions were utilized to help educate A.I.D.-funded foreign students in the many disciplines shown above (Chart 4).



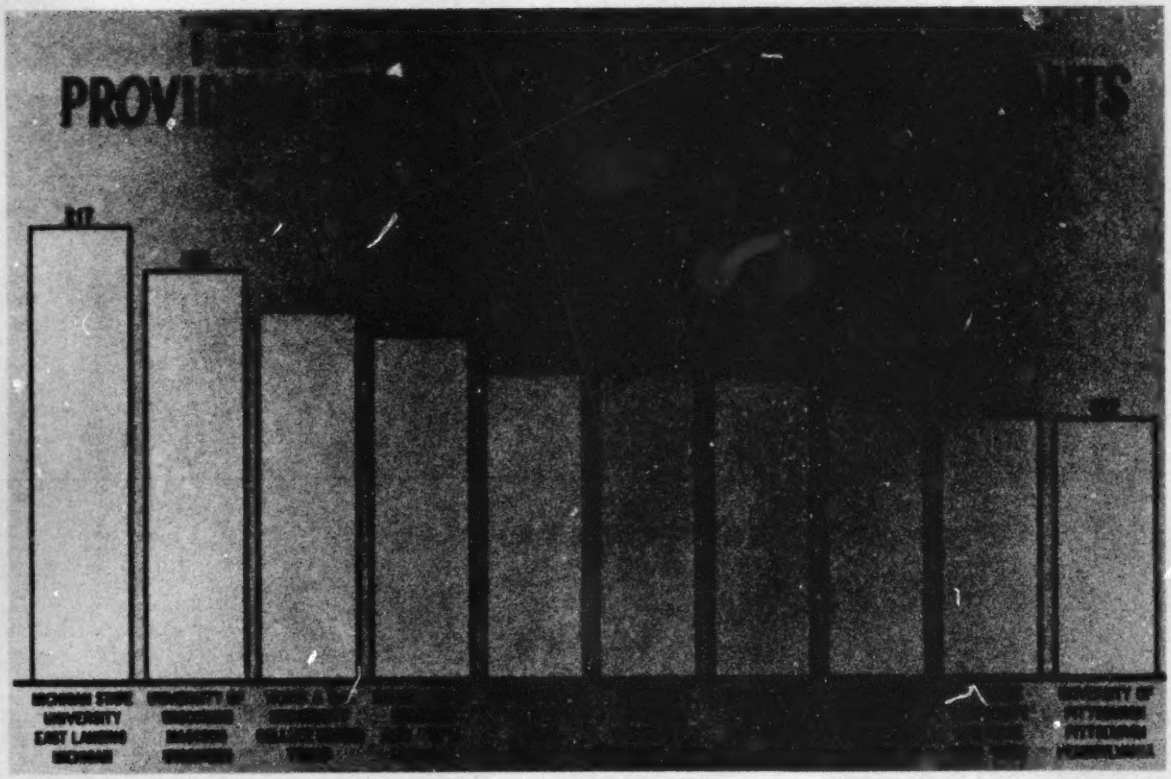
Nigerian participant studying towards a M.S. degree in Poultry Nutrition at Michigan State University.

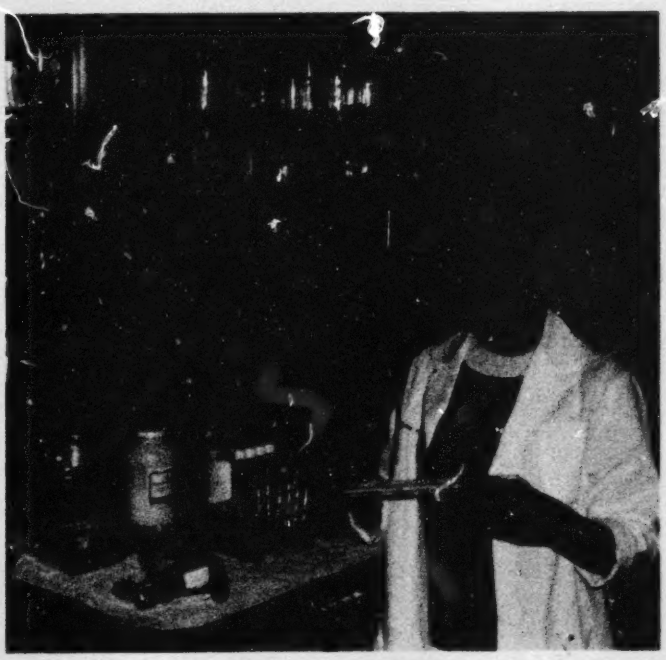
The length of the participant's educational program depends on the country development goal he is serving, the type of program in which he is engaged, and his satisfactory performance. His study may or may not lead to a degree, depending on its purpose.

Some academic training is carried out through direct contracts between U.S. educational institutions and their counterparts in foreign countries. In Fiscal Year 1970, 2,468 participants, selected and programmed directly by universities and other private institutions under contract with A.I.D., were pursuing such studies. Another 468 received other types of training in such places. In many cases the U.S. institution and a foreign institution, working in close cooperation, develop their plans together and select for study in the United States the participants who will later carry out the plans mutually agreed upon. Like those directly programmed by A.I.D. and other participating agencies, these "contract participants" must have the qualifications of development leaders in harmony with the development plans of their countries.

Observation Training is a program of short duration, generally for higher level foreign nationals who cannot be away from their countries for a longer period. The participant learns primarily through observation of facilities and institutions of a specified nature in a number of cities or geographic areas throughout the United States. In fiscal 1970, 1,576 participants engaged in observation training.

CHART 8





An instructor at the University of the Philippines studying towards a Master's degree in Reproductive Biology at the University of Michigan.

OBSERVATION TRAINING
ITINERARY OF A KOREAN TOP MANAGEMENT MISSION
August 1970

San Francisco: General briefing by the A.I.D. Development Training Specialist.

Menlo Park, Cal.: Stanford Research Institute for discussion of management concepts, organization and corporate strategy.

Oakland, Cal.: Port of Oakland for discussions with port officials and a visit to the terminal of the Sea-Land Service Steamship Company.

Los Angeles: Union Oil Company of California to attend a series of lectures on industrial relations, manpower planning, wage and salary administration, market research and long range planning.

Hawthorne, Cal.: Mattel, Inc. to observe plant in operation, see product display and attend a panel seminar with corporate management representatives.

Houston, Texas: Tenneco, Inc. for a conference and slide presentation.

New Orleans, La.: Lykes-Youngstown Corporation for observation and discussions.

St. Louis, Mo.: Pet Inc. for a seminar on management organaization, including forecasting the environment, assessing strengths and weaknesses and the shaping of goals and strategies.

Rosemont, Ill.: Komarek-Greaves & Company for a presentation on management concepts and panel discussions.

Columbus, Ohio: Battelle Memorial Institute for a visit to several laboratories and discussions on contract research.

Buffalo, N.Y.: Buffalo Forge Company and General Mills, Inc.

New York City: Hanover Trust Company for presentations on personnel administration, the American Management Association, the National Industrial Conference Board, Union Carbide Eastern, Inc. with discussions on international investments and operations. Visit the United Nations.

Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce for a Conference on the U.S. Economy, Trade and Commercial Policy, developments in retailing and wholesaling in the U.S. market; also a debriefing session with A.I.D. officials.

Such training, providing a close-up of U.S. skills and methods, usually is given to teams of officials, businessmen, educators, or other leaders who meet with their U.S. counterparts to observe techniques, exchange ideas, and ask questions. Occasionally an individual program is arranged.

For example, an Indian team, which included the Minister of Agriculture and three prominent representatives of India's fertilizer industry, recently participated in observation training in the United States during which the team visited major fertilizer plants, including TVA chemical plants, the Kellogg Co., Allied International, and Texas Gulf Sulphur. At these plants they observed how chemical fertilizer is produced in the United States and exchanged ideas with technicians and managers.

On-the-Job Training provides an opportunity to learn by doing, usually side-by-side with an experienced person and usually over an extended period of time.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING
ITINERARY OF TWO TURKISH AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS
June 18-October 16, 1970

Washington: Visits at the Washington International Center and A.I.D. for orientation and briefing.

Cleveland, Ohio: Visit with the Vice President and Export Manager of the Empire Plow Company who arranged for on-the-job maintenance and operation experience in farm machinery and instruction in the type of service provided by dealers and manufacturers.

Chicago, Ill.: Observation and training at the Borg-Warner International Corporation, manufacturers of all types of farm equipment. Received instruction in the functions of different equipment types best suited for land shaping, land preparation, seeding, cultivating, crop treatment and harvesting operations.

Peoria, Ill.: Received training at the Caterpillar Tractor Company in the evaluation of machinery for specific activities. A week was spent visiting farms and farm equipment dealers.

Ottawa, Ill.: Spent a week at the Training Center of the International Harvest Company in working sessions involving actual field work.

Los Angeles, Cal.: Visited Towner Manufacturing Company, Atlas Scraper & Engineering Company, and Snow Gates & Valves, Inc., all manufacturers of farm tools and equipment.

Moline, Ill.: Received training at Deere & Company in procedures for determining and maintaining adequate quantities of spare parts used by various manufacturers.

Visited the following companies which are manufactures of farm tools and equipment:

Hopkins, Minn.: The White Farm Equipment Company

Benton Harbor, Mich.: The Clark Company

Cleveland, Ohio: Terex Corporation, and the W.W. Williams Company, a farm equipment dealer.

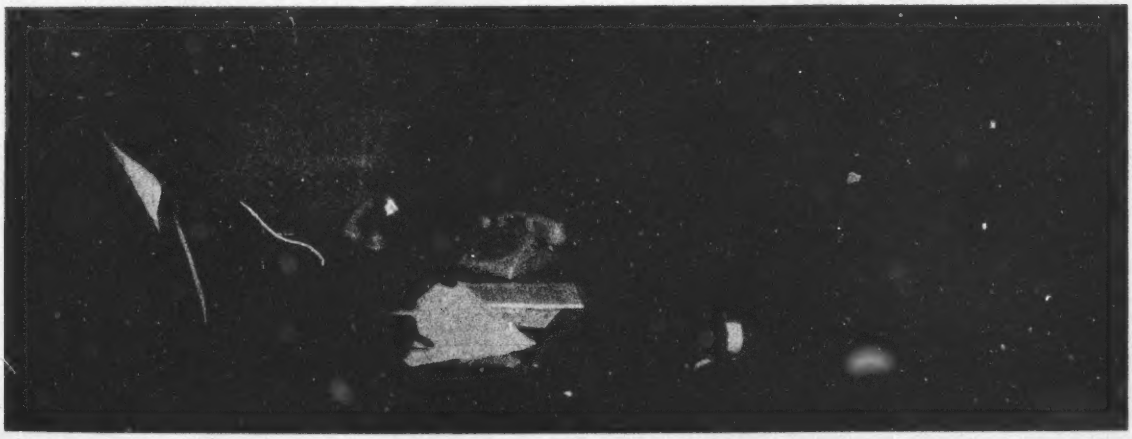
Detroit, Mich.: Ford Tractor Division

Springfield, Ill.: Allis-Chalmers Corporation

On-the-job training involved 1,655 participants in Fiscal Year 1970. They trained in many kinds of facilities which allow a direct transfer of technical skills in such fields as railroad management, water and sewage systems, chemical engineering, airport management, farm implement design and production, and public administration.

Specialized Training may include a combination of academic, on-the-job, and observation training, or may be created by a training facility in direct response to the needs of participants. Such programs are intensive, but of short duration. In Fiscal Year 1970, 3,405 participants were undergoing specialized training.

U.S. industry and business have played an important role in providing specialized training for participants. Some 150 industrial firms have provided opportunities for participants to work with U.S. management and labor to learn new skills and current technology.



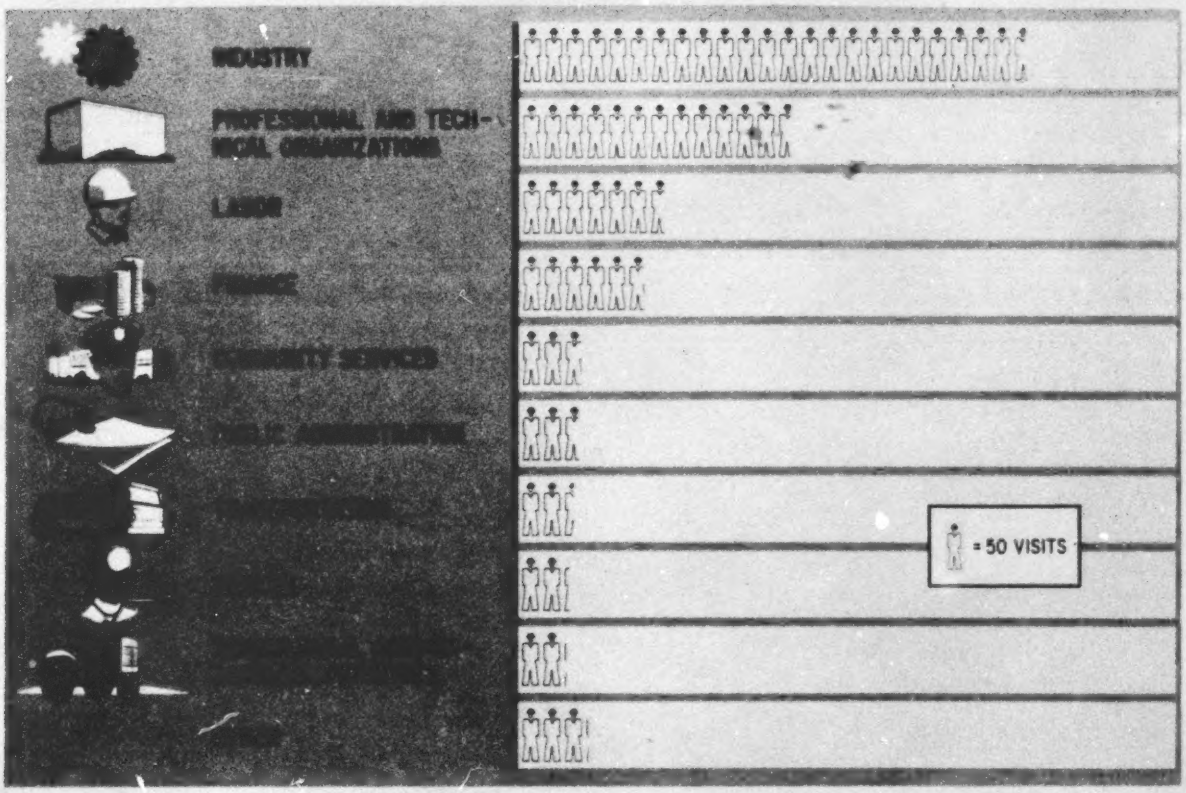
Returned Costa Rican participant puts into practice his specialized program in tax training.

Leaders in the developing countries usually understand that the support of organized labor is necessary if their development plans are to be successful. OIT cooperates closely with the U.S. Department of Labor to offer opportunities in many areas of labor education and manpower training. The principal resources for training of labor leaders are the AFL-CIO and the American trade union organizations. In addition to practical observation and on-the-job training, courses are offered in union development, labor-management relations, labor standards, and manpower problems.

Another representative example of specialized training is the leadership program at the Inter-American Center of Loyola University in New Orleans. Some 900 A.I.D.-sponsored Latin American participants have been trained there in the fundamentals of democratic development. Under the University's aegis a number of development centers have been established in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Paraguay. Graduates have returned to their countries throughout Latin America to be leaders in development at all levels.

CHART 9

KINDS OF NON-ACADEMIC FACILITIES USED BY A.I.D. PARTICIPANTS IN FY-1970



A.I.D.-Sponsored Training in Other Countries

About a third of the persons trained under A.I.D. auspices receive their instruction outside both the United States and their own countries. In 1970, A.I.D. sponsored 3,434 participants for training in such countries.

In some instances A.I.D. supports training in countries where the United States no longer maintains an assistance program because the country's economy has attained sufficient momentum. Taiwan, Mexico, Israel, Iran, and Lebanon are former aid recipients which today perform valuable training functions for other developing countries, both on their own and under A.I.D. sponsorship. Sometimes, a developing nation with specialists in a certain field is able to provide A.I.D.-supported training for participants from other developing nations. For example, Philippine experts train participants from other Asian countries in techniques of growing high-yield IR-8 rice.

Following her nurse's training at the American University of Beirut, a Nepalese works in a family planning clinic in her own country.

There are sound reasons for sponsoring training in other countries:

-- U.S.-owned local currencies are frequently available for participant training in other countries.

-- Living and travel costs are significantly less than they would be if the participant travelled to and lived in the United States.

-- Often the training is provided in the participant's native language, eliminating the requirement for English language training or interpreter services.

Table 5. FY 1970 A.I.D. Participants Arriving for Training Exclusively in Third Countries, by Area and Country of Origin, by Country of Training

| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | TOTAL PARTICIPANTS[1] | COUNTRIES OF TRAINING | | |

-- Less cultural adjustment is required, eliminating the extensive orientation necessary if the participant were to be trained in the United States.

-- Training can be offered at levels similar to those in the participant's own country with respect to technological development and to climate; for example, training in tropical agriculture.

-- Training participants from neighboring countries encourages developing nations to provide each other with assistance.

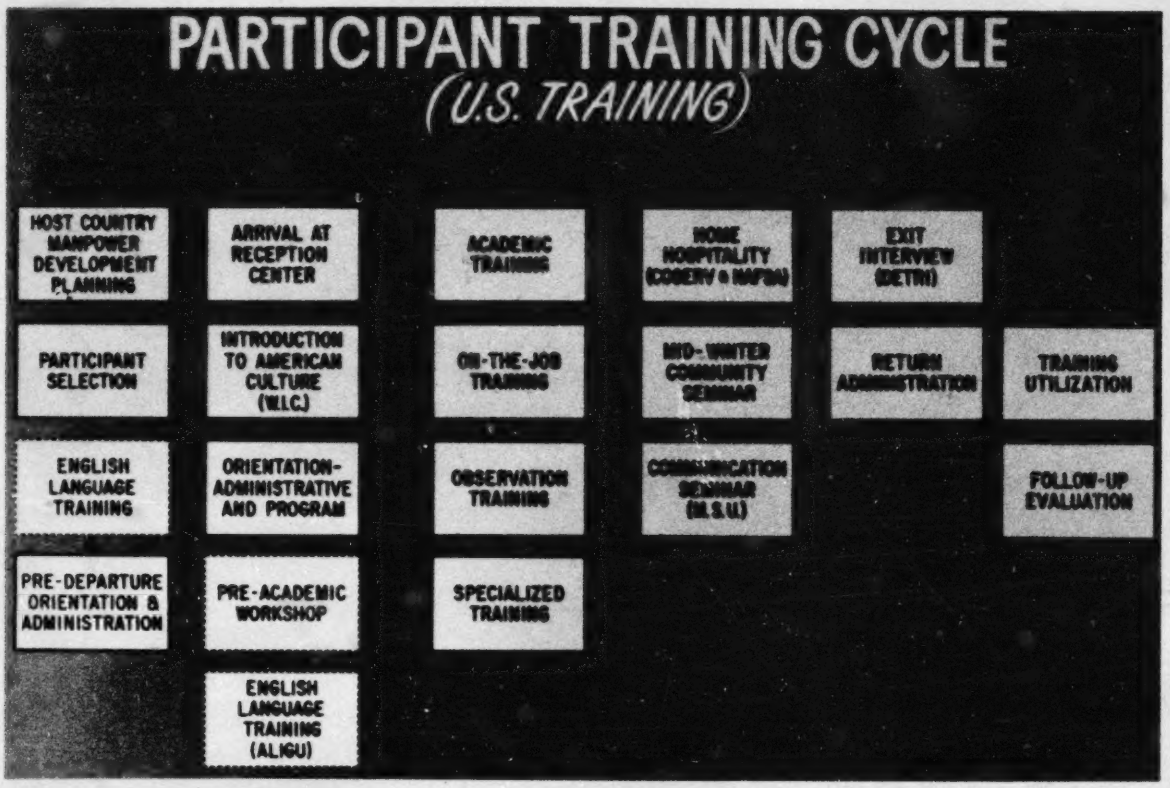
As Table 5 indicates, the countries that sent the largest numbers of participants to third countries for training during Fiscal Year 1970 were Laos, Thailand, Nepal and South Vietnam. The countries offering programs sponsored by A.I.D. that received the largest number of participants during the same period were Taiwan, Thailand, Lebanon, India, the Philippines and Mexico. Almost 200 Nepalese participants are currently receiving training in Indian agricultural universities, the total cost being paid from U.S.-owned rupees. Many from Latin American countries are being trained in Mexico. During Fiscal Year 1970 training in countries other than the U.S. accounted for 30 percent of all new participants sponsored by A.I.D. worldwide.

The Development Training Guide

In Fiscal Year 1970 OIT published a catalogue outlining the types of training available in the United States, other than regular university offerings, and the institutions and facilities where they are offered. The catalogue will help Development Training Officers, technical advisers, Development Training Specialists in OIT, and participating federal agencies in planning training programs for participants. OIT also maintains catalogues of training resources in countries where A.I.D. supports third country training programs.

IV. THE PARTICIPANT'S TRAINING PROCESS

CHART 10



Selection and Preparation Abroad

A participant is selected by officials of his government in consultation with the A.I.D. Mission. His personality, potential, character, educational qualifications, experience, and interests are considered. He should understand how his training will fit into his country's development plans. He should be dedicated to learning and transmitting his training to others.

After he is selected, information including a full description of the type of training desired, biographic data, and means of financing is forwarded to OIT for implementation by a Development Training Specialist familiar with the participant's geographic area and vocational specialty.

Before leaving his country the candidate undergoes considerable orientation in preparation for his stay in the United States. The A.I.D. Mission's Development Training Officer provides him with books, pamphlets, and brochures and arranges for group meetings at which American speakers address such topics as American democracy,

the educational system, customs and habits, cultural patterns, economic organization and the pace and direction of social change in the United States. Many candidates also pursue intensive English language training. Arrangements are made for candidates to visit homes of Americans living in their countries and learn first-hand about the American life style, culture, and customs. The Development Training Officer conducts a predeparture orientation to explain all administrative details of the participant's international travel and to describe the training program arranged for him.

Orientation in the United States

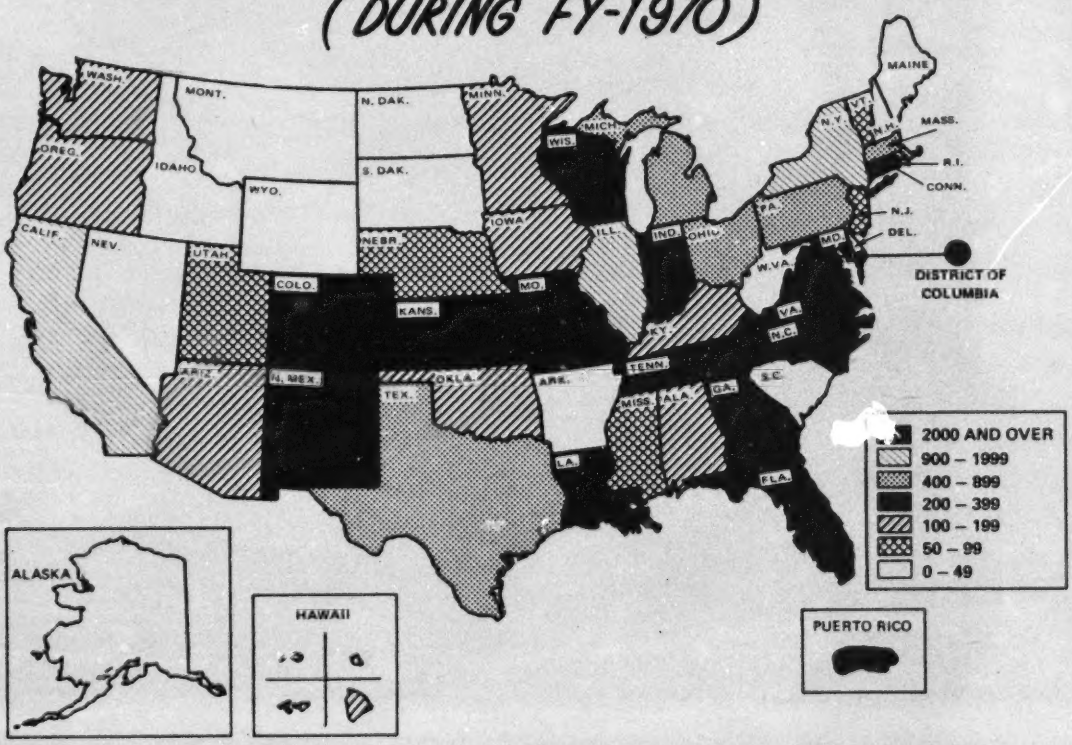
When the participant arrives in the United States he is met at the port of entry by a representative of the Department of State who assists him through immigration, health, customs, and baggage inspection and assists with his travel to Washington, D.C. In Washington, the participant is met by a volunteer from the Washington International Center. A week of orientation is provided at the Center to ease the transition to a new environment and to give the participant a chance to ask questions and begin the learning process.

The program includes escorted visits to historical and government sites such as the Capitol to provide a better perception of the overall activity of the center of U.S. Government. During his week at the Center the participant also reports to OIT for an administrative briefing on his maintenance allowance, insurance, travel, use of banks and travelers checks, shipping of his training materials, and emergency measures. He also meets for the first time the OIT Development Training Specialist who is responsible for his program. If he is assigned to a participating agency, he also meets his program officer in that agency.

CHART 11

WHERE A.I.D. PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN THE U.S.

(DURING FY-1970)



Role of the Development Training Specialist

While the participant is in training, the DTS is responsible for all aspects of his program. Before the participant leaves his own country, the DTS will have familiarized himself with the participant's biographic data and pertinent records.

The DTS (or the programming officer of a participating federal agency) always becomes the point of contact for the participant during his entire training program in the United States. His financial support, housing, and general well-being are of direct concern to the DTS.

If the participant becomes involved in difficulties with civil authorities or with his professors or instructors at a training facility, he calls upon his DTS for assistance and guidance. If he needs additional language training, the DTS sees that he gets it. If the participant becomes ill, the DTS calls on the OIT counseling staff to help. If the participant must return to his country before his training is completed, the DTS makes the necessary arrangements.

Academic Preparation

If the participant is to follow an academic program, his credentials are evaluated in OIT to determine the most suitable courses, institution, level, and general academic environment for the successful achievement of his program objectives. Many participants are assigned to a pre-academic workshop in Washington at Georgetown University or George Washington University or, for some Asians, at the University of Hawaii.

These workshops prepare the participant for academic study in the United States by familiarizing them with the American system of higher education, U.S. standards and degree requirements, classroom procedures, instruction methods, tests, grading, use of the university library, the preparation of oral presentations and written materials, and the cultural and recreational facilities normally available at universities.

Home economist gives demonstration in Panama following training in the U.S.

Participants who arrive in the United States in need of additional training in the English language are assigned to the American Language Institute of Georgetown University (ALIGU) for as little as one week or as much as 28 weeks. About 12 percent of the participants who arrived in 1970 receive additional English language training. For some participants, who come for training of short duration, especially observation training, interpreter services are employed.

Evaluation and Follow-up

Just before departure from the United States, most participants are given an "exit interview" by the Development Education and Training Research Institute (DETRI) at the American University in Washington. The interview offers the participant an opportunity to register his reactions to his training experiences. These interviews provide OIT with guidance for future program improvements.

Finally when the participant returns to his own country, he meets again with the A.I.D. Mission's Development Training Officer, who discusses the participant's plans for utilizing his knowledge and assists him in getting resettled in his job or beginning a new assignment which his country may have planned and reserved for him. The Development Training Officer also reemphasizes the paramount importance of transmitting newly acquired knowledge and skills to others.

This personal contact is one of the most important follow-up activities. Through it we know that more than 85% of the returned participants have put their training to direct use in the development of their countries. In addition, directories of returned participants are maintained in 32 countries; professional journals are published by or for returned participants in 10 countries; and Certificates of Achievement were presented to returned participants in formal ceremonies, wth attendant publicity, in 29 countries in Fiscal Year 1970.

CHART 12

DEGREE OF UTILIZATION OF TRAINING, FY 1967-1970

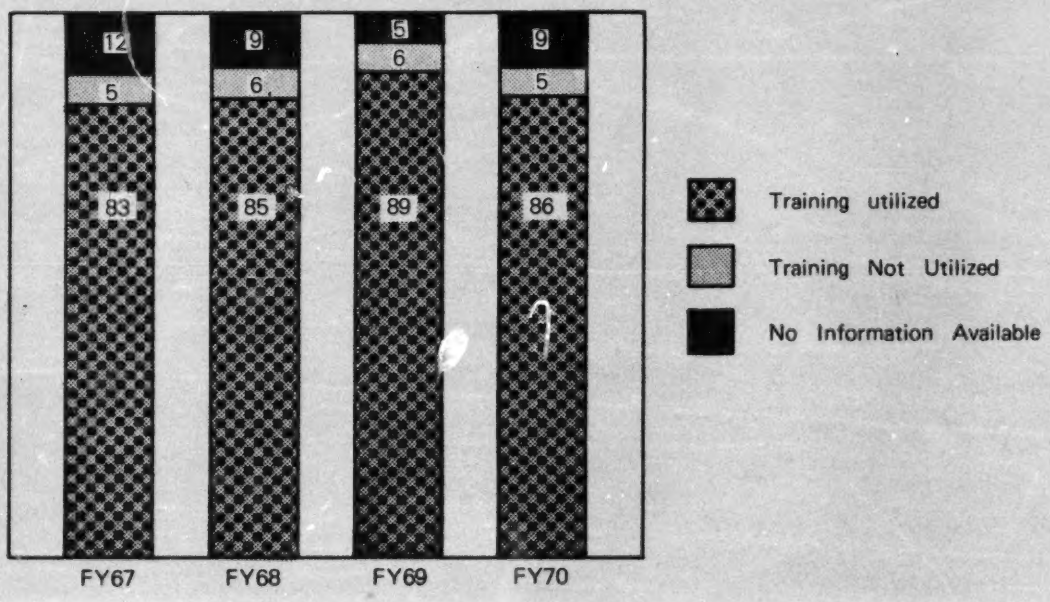
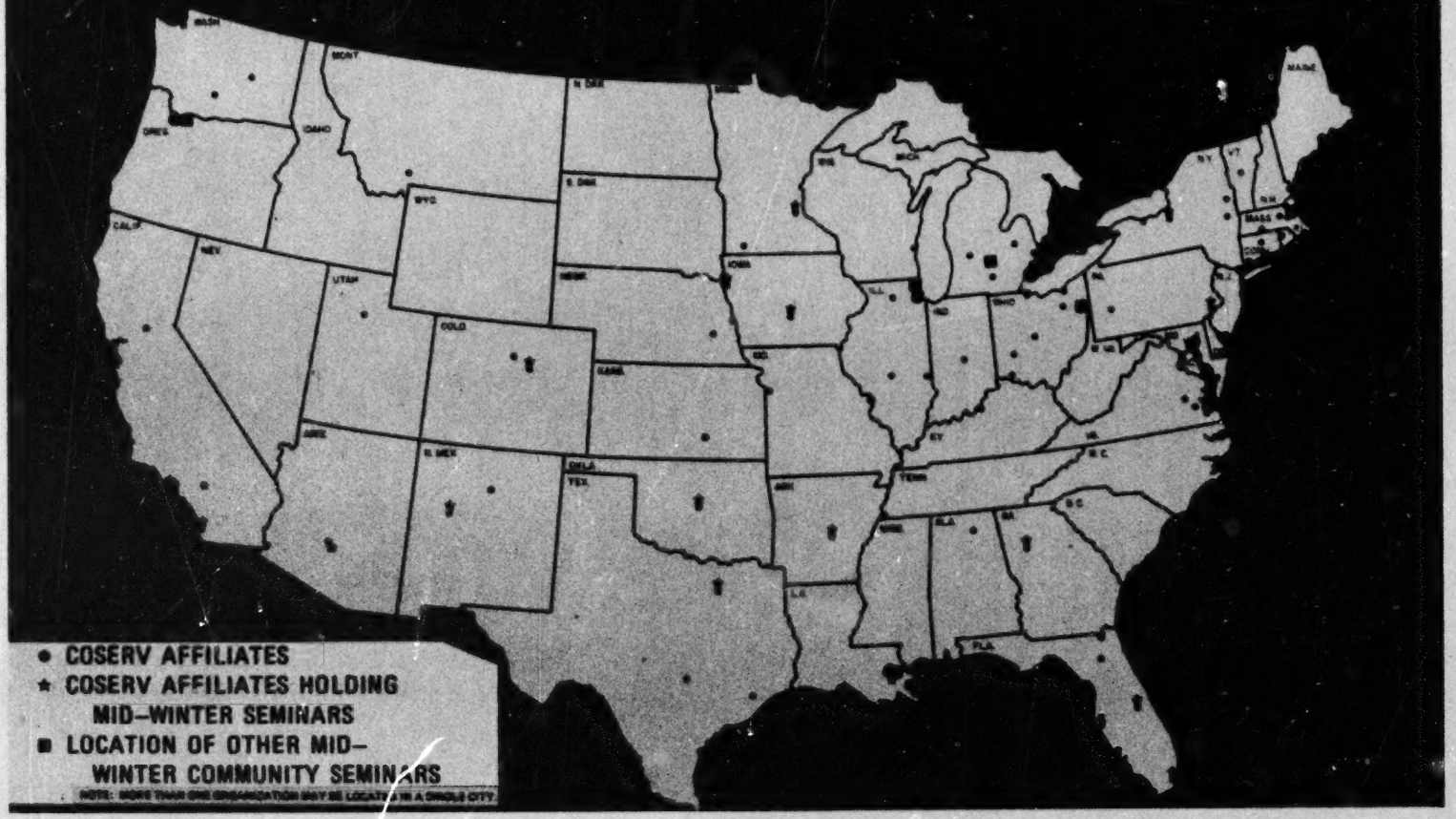


CHART 13

LOCATION OF CITIES WITH COSERV COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND MID-WINTER COMMUNITY SEMINARS



V. COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAMS: THE EXTRA DIMENSION

Community Organizations

Among the values participants have rated most highly are experiences in American communities and personal friendships established with American families.

The introduction of the participant to the American family and community gives him a deeper understanding of the activities engaged in by average U.S. citizens, and the means they employ to make their communities better places to live. In turn, Americans with whom he has contact gain a better understanding of the country from which he comes.

> Participants who formed important friendships with Americans in the United States were more likely to be satisified with their overall experience, their technical training, and their personal-social experiences during their sojourns than participants who did not form such friendships - - *Participant Assessment of AID Training Programs*, DETRI 2d Annual Report, July, 1970.

During Fiscal Year 1970, OIT continued to stress the importance of providing each participant with the opportunity to experience greater personal contact with Americans and their communities throughout the country. In partnership with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State, OIT maintains a contract with the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV). Through its volunteers in 85 affiliates in cities throughout the country COSERV provides many services helpful to the participant, including home hospitality, participation in community activities, special appointments with professional people in the participant's field of interest or study, and other social and cultural activities which enrich the participant's stay in the United States. COSERV is especially effective for short-term visitors. Approximately 100,000 COSERV volunteers throughout the country offer their services annually, without charge, to assist foreign visitors to understand better the American people, their communities, and their way of life.

The Universities

Another organization that is helpful to academic participants is the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA), composed mainly of foreign student advisers on university campuses. NAFSA's Community Section (COMSEC) provides continuing home hospitality and community experiences for as long as the participant attends a particular university. A participant studying agriculture, for example, will have opportunities to meet rural and urban volunteer families near the university who will give him home hospitality and the opportunity to observe over an extended period of time how a U.S. community manages its daily life.

On the campus itself the foreign student adviser plays an important role in the participant's life. Just as the OIT Development Training Specialist is responsible for the participant's overall program, the adviser can give the

participant guidance and assistance with problems he may have while on campus. It is the foreign student adviser who notifies the Community Section that the participant is on the campus, thereby opening the door to homes and organizations in the community. If problems arise for the participant on campus, the Development Training Specialist and the counselors in OIT rely heavily on the judgment of the foreign student adviser to find the best solution.

At universities where there are contract participants, there is usually a contract coordinator who is responsible for the daily supervision of the programs of the participants in both academic and administrative matters. He is in contact with OIT, maintains a working relationship with the foreign student adviser on the campus, keeps OIT informed of the participant's academic progress, and advises if there are health, academic or legal problems that require counseling assistance.

Special Additive Programs

The Christmas holidays offer an excellent opportunity for the participant to visit a different community where he can gain additional insight into our way of life. During the 1970 Christmas vacation period OIT sponsored Mid-winter Community Seminars at 26 centers throughout the United States, most of which were operated by COSERV affiliates. The seminars are designed to make the participants aware of how a U.S. community operates to bring about progress and to solve its problems. A 1969 Seminar in Miami, for instance, showed the participants the cooperative relationship between Greater Miami, Miami Beach, Dade County, and the State of Florida on matters of education, justice, drug abuse, traffic and transportation, and water supply.

Michigan State University Communication Workshop

The participant's non-technical training may include a five-day Communication Workshop conducted by Michigan State University, which he usually attends just prior to his departure for his home country. During Fiscal Year 1970, 1,073 participants attended this Communication Workshop.

Participants from Jordan, Korea and Panama learn the process of communication of ideas at Communication Workshop, Michigan State University.

The purpose of the workshop is to make the participant aware of his role as a communicator of ideas when he returns to his own country and the kinds of communication problems he may encounter there. It introduces him to the principles of communication and to the role of effective communication in the development process. The workshop concentrates on the ways people can convey ideas and knowledge to others to encourage participation in development activities.

Civic Participation Workshop

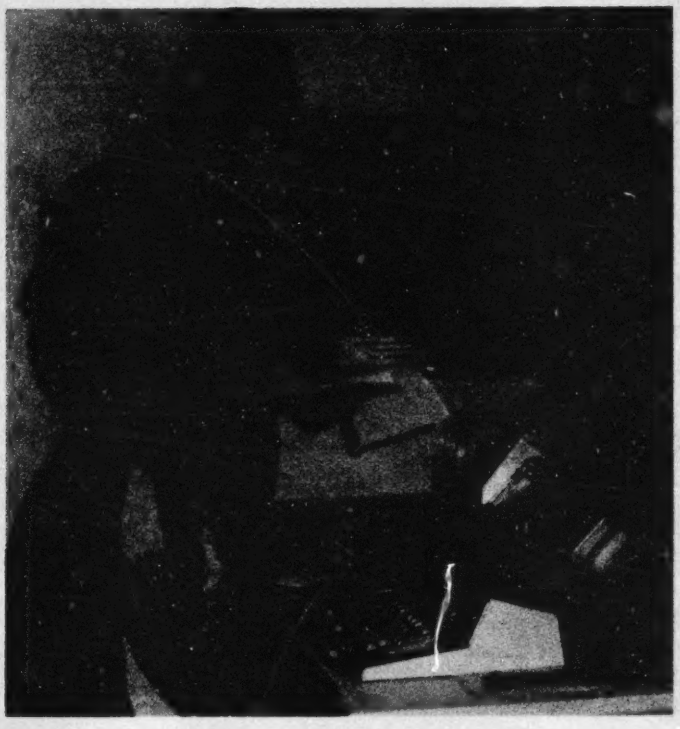
In order to emphasize the importance of increased civic participation in development, OIT has supported several experimental seminars for participants. To understand the results of these seminars and to devise a common and systematic approach to further seminar activity, a private contractor employed by OIT conducted a three-day workshop involving several OIT officials and fifteen experts in the field of civic participation. On the basis of the workshop, discussions and subsequent research, the entire complementary or non-technical aspect of participant training is being reanalyzed to determine which programs can be strengthened from the civic participation viewpoint.

Executive Management Training

In recognition of the importance of the implementation of ideas learned during the training program, OIT is developing a short program to provide management training to increased numbers of participants undergoing technical training. It is intended that this program will eventually be offered to a majority of the technically oriented participants and will significantly help in developing a management outlook at the middle level in the developing countries.

Population-Family Planning Seminars

During 1970, OIT contracted with a private organization for a series of seminars highlighting the interrelationship of population growth and economic development. Four workshops have been conducted with a total of 130 participants in attendance.



Participants from Pakistan and Nepal pursue their training in Population Planning at the University of Michigan.

Programs with Private Enterprise

OIT has five methods of working with private enterprise:

The first is a contract between A.I.D. and a U.S. company to accomplish a specific foreign-country development project which will often include a training component that brings the foreign participant to the United States for training by the private sector; or may even establish a private sector training facility, such as the International Cooperative Training Center at the University of Wisconsin.

The second is direct OIT programming with a private concern, which may involve bringing groups of foreign businessmen or government officials to the United States to observe business management. Examples already cited may also lead to licensing arrangements, investment opportunities, and other benefits. Some such direct programming also takes the form of on-the-job training.

The third involves bringing the participant to the United States and then turning him over to a U.S. private organization which has developed a training program conducted for it by a U.S. company. Examples of these are arrangements with the R.O. Ferguson Company in Pittsburgh and the Council for International Progress in Management in New York.

The fourth arrangement in the private enterprise sector is to use a private sector organization directly for conducting the entire technical or quasi-academic training program of the participant - - e.g., the relationship with the Arthur D. Little Company in Cambridge, Mass., the University of Connecticut, and the International Marketing Institute at Harvard.

The fifth method is bringing the participant to the United States and assigning him to another federal agency, which in turn developes a program involving the private sector. The Department of Agriculture has used over 300 private firms and organizations, such as fertilizer and canning companies, for training purposes; the Departments of Labor and Commerce operate in similar fashion.

In 1970 OIT with the Institute of International Education sponsored a workshop of representatives from U.S. industry, education and government aimed at increasing the role of the private sector in training foreign nationals. The outcome of the workshop was a pilot proposal to support industrialists and businessmen in Brazil who are engaged in establishing a foundation in their country to promote technical training. The foundation would assist in furnishing high-level technical training for Brazilian nationals at home or, in certain cases, it might cooperate with A.I.D. in sponsoring training in the United States.

VI. PARTICIPANT TRAINING IN THE SEVENTIES: A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

It is clear that there will be an increasing demand from the developing countries to move faster toward greater economic and social development.

This demand cannot be met without knowledge and skill, and the leaders of the poorer nations are acknowledging this more emphatically day by day. OIT foresees the areas of major attention as *population dynamics* (how to reduce population pressures), *agriculture* (how to feed the hungry), *education, health, and ecology* (how to improve the quality of life), *administration and management* (how to plan, organize, and conduct programs to achieve results in all these fields).

Family Planning and Population

In response to the staggering population growth in the developing countries, A.I.D. has greatly expanded its family planning and population programs, including the training of participants who will train others in clinical procedures and demographic studies to help balance population with resources. During Fiscal Year 1970, 620 new arrivals, including those in third countries, received training in family planning under A.I.D. sponsorship. This figure is expected to increase sharply during the 70's. To administer this expanding program, OIT has created a special unit in its Multi-Regional Branch.

Contract Participants

During 1970 OIT also created a Contract Participant Branch to provide more efficient management of the training programs of contract participants - - those who come here under the university contracts and normally do not follow the training cycle shown in Chart 10. There were almost 3,000 contract participants in the United States in 1970. Full attention will be given to assure that services provided to these participants are comparable to those offered non-contract participants programmed either by OIT or by any of the participating federal agencies.

Training in Other Countries

Additional training resources in other countries are increasing as they reach a stage in their economic growth where they can offer training. Recognizing this, OIT established a Third Country Training Branch during 1970 to give increased guidance, support and back-stopping to this type of training.

Because experiences the participant has in the United States are an indispensable part of his overall training in this country, OIT took several steps to encourage greater public involvement in the participant training program. During 1970, the ties that OIT maintains with the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors and the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs have been strengthened, and other similar private volunteer organizations are being approached to make sure that the participant receives and benefits as much as possible from contact with American families and communities.

Training in Management

Another task for the future is to find ways of injecting into participants' programs more training in management and administration. Many A.I.D. participants are leaders or have the capacity for leadership. In almost all cases, this means management: budgeting, administration, personnel policies, and programming. Some participants receive adequate training in these fields, particularly if they are in industrial training courses or business or public administration. Others, in different areas of training, do not. For those participants who may be unprepared to assume managerial responsibilities, OIT is developing added short-term management programs.

In-Service Training

OIT also recognizes the need for improving the capabilities and status of Development Training Officers in A.I.D. missions throughout the world. Because only 24 of the 46 A.I.D. missions abroad have Development Training Officers, OIT has initiated career development and in-service training of U.S. and foreign national training officers in order to broaden their experience and enable them to provide the necessary advice, leadership, and services.

As citizens of developing countries assume more of the responsibility for their nations' progress in the seventies, activities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the participant training program will be of even greater importance than in the past. In the belief that human resource development is vital to progress, A.I.D.'s Office of International Training will continue to mold its program of training to meet the needs of the low-income countries.

APPENDICES

(Tables 6 thru 10)

Office of International Training
Principal Officers

Director, *Robert E. Matteson*
Deputy Director, *Martin M. McLaughlin*
Asistant Director, Program Division, *Thomas C. Irvin*
Assistant Director. Policy Planning/Evaluation Staff, *John F. Lippmann*
Assistant Director, Training Support Division, *Arthur F. Byrnes*
Assistant Director, Administrative Division, *John W. Asher, Jr.*

Address: Office of International Training
Agency for International Development
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

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Table 6. FY-1970 Summary of A.I.D. Contract Arrivals in the U.S., by Contractor

U.S. UNIVERSITY	Number of Participants
ALL UNIVERSITIES – TOTAL	**394**
University of Arizona	7
Columbia University (Teachers College)	7
University of Florida	2
University of Hawaii	3
University of Illinois	29
Indiana University	7
Iowa State University	1
Kansas State University	14
University of Kentucky	13
Leland Stanford, Jr. University	2
University of Michigan	2
Michigan State University	26
University of Minnesota	9
Mississippi State University	6
University of Missouri	6
University of Nebraska	50
University of New Mexico	22
New York University	27
North Carolina State University	9
Ohio University	7
Ohio State University	36
Oregon State University	7
Pennsylvania State University	7
University of Pittsburgh	1
Purdue University	11
Saint Louis University	7
San Diego State College	16
San Francisco State College	6
Southern Illinois University	8
University of Tennessee	5
Tuskegee Institute	15
Utah State University	3
Vanderbilt University	10
University of Wisconsin	9
University of Wyoming	4

ORGANIZATIONS UNDER OTHER A.I.D.-FUNDED CONTRACTS	Number of Participants
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS – TOTAL	**598***
African American Institute	163
American Institute for Research	4
American Institute for Free Labor Development	189
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education	18
American Medical Association	12
Education Development Center	10
IRI Research Institute	5
Institute of International Education	1
International Legal Center	7
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU)	157
Loyola University	2
National Academy of Sciences	25
Resources Development Corporation	5
GRAND TOTAL – U.S. Universities and Other A.I.D.-Funded Contracts	**992**

*These participants are trained under direction of the named organizations under contracts which generally require other services in addition to participant training.

Table 7. FY-1970 A.I.D. Participant Arrivals in the U.S. and Other Countries by Area and Country of Origin, by Type and Level of Training

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	NON-ACADEMIC				ACADEMIC									
						UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE						
		Specialized	Observation	On-the-Job	Total Non-Academic	Bach	Other	No Degree	Master	MD	DVM	Ph.D.	Other	No Degree	Total Academic
ALL AREAS - TOTAL	7,339	2,482	1,438	1,281	5,201	356	111	321	809	2	2	160	6	371	2,138
AFRICA	835	206	139	69	414	130	7	43	194	-	-	17	1	29	421
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.)	2,110	481	294	816	1,591	82	102	23	207	1	1	24	4	75	519
LATIN AMERICA	2,924	1,494	705	214	2,413	31	2	39	217	-	1	51	1	169	511
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA	1,469	301	300	182	783	113	-	216	191	1	-	68	-	97	686
EUROPE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
AFRICA:															
Botswana	2	1			1				1						1
Cameroon	15	1			1	9			5						14
Chad	3					2			1						3
Central African Republic	1	1			1										
Congo, Republic (Kinshasa)	40	12	3		15	11	1		10			2		1	25
Dahomey	2	1	1		2										
Ethiopia	132	22	7	5	34	25		10	57			3		3	98
Gambia	2					1			1						2
Ghana	107	31	18	15	64	9		5	27			1		1	43
Ivory Coast	8	2			2	6									6
Kenya	40	2	16	3	21	7			11					1	19
Liberia	48	23	1	11	35	5		4	4						13
Malagasy	3	2	1		3										
Malawi	16	7		2	9	2		3						2	7
Mali	3	2	1		3										
Mauritania	1		1		1										
Misc. British Africa	2	1			1	1									1
Morocco	73	17	40	7	64	3		4	2						9
Niger	2		1		1				1						1
Nigeria	140	30	22	6	58	18	1	14	33			6		10	82
Senegal	7	3			3	3			1						4
Sierra Leone	13	2		3	5			1	7						8
Somali Republic	18	8	2	4	14	3			1						4
Tanzania	28	15	7	1	23	2			3						5
Togo	6	1	2		3		3								3
Tunisia	65	10	11	10	31	4			16			5		9	34
Uganda	50	12		2	14	19		2	12				1	2	36
Upper Volta	4		2		2		2								2
Zambia	4		3		3				1						1
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.):															
Burma	3			2	2									1	1
China, Republic of	58	6	33	8	47				6	1				4	11
Indonesia	295	115	32	62	209	1		14	37		1	9	1	23	86
Korea, Republic of	159	29	61	36	126				14			1		18	33
Laos	337	15	1	173	189	44	99	2						3	148
Malaysia	6	4	2		6										
Philippines	113	52	29	21	102				3			2		6	11

Table 7. FY-1970 A.I.D. Participant Arrivals in the U.S. and Other Countries by Area and Country of Origin, by Type and Level of Training - Con.

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	NON-ACADEMIC				ACADEMIC									Total Academic
		Specialized	Observation	On-the-Job	Total Non-Academic	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE						
						Bach	Other	No Degree	Master	MD	DVM	Ph.D.	Other	No Degree	
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.)-Con.															
Ryukyus	116		1	115	116										
Thailand	566	123	52	242	417	1		2	128			5		13	149
Viet-Nam (So.), Rep. of	457	137	83	157	377	36	3	5	19			7	3	7	80
LATIN AMERICA:															
Antigua	3	3			3										
Argentina	70	21	39	2	62				5			2		1	8
Bahamas	1	1			1										
Bermuda	2	2			2										
Bolivia	90	28	9	25	62	1	1	2	20					4	28
Brazil	966	408	385	37	830	1		10	73			27		25	136
British Honduras	8	2	1	5	8										
British West Indies	9	8	1		9										
Chile	157	49	66	10	125			2	24			1		5	32
Colombia	304	99	65	22	186			12	38		1	17	1	49	118
Costa Rica	70	61	2	1	64			4						2	6
Dominica	2	2			2										
Dominican Republic	107	59	27	2	88	1		2	8			2		6	19
Ecuador	57	30	7	2	39	2		1	1					14	18
El Salvador	58	38	4		42	2			4					10	16
Grenada	2	2			2										
Guatemala	171	147	4	13	164	5								2	7
Guyana	38	16	7	15	38										
Honduras	142	93	6	15	114	13		2	7					6	28
Jamaica	27	16	8	2	26				1						1
Mexico	21		1	4	5									16	16
Netherlands Antilles	1	1			1										
Nevis	1	1			1										
Nicaragua	138	102	10	19	131	1		1	1					4	7
Panama	119	103	6	4	113	2			1					3	6
Paraguay	116	92	2	8	102	2		2	8					2	14
Peru	83	27	14	13	54		1	1	6			2		19	29
St. Lucia	3	3			3										
St. Vincent	2	2			2										
Surinam	2	2			2										
Trinidad and Tobago	6	4	2		6										
Uruguay	56	32	13	10	55				1						1
Venezuela	92	40	26	5	71	1			19					1	21
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA:															
Afghanistan	136	27	6	36	69	13		30	17					7	67
Ceylon	2		2		2										
Cyprus	20					7		10	3						20
Greece	6			2	2				2					2	4
India	314	58	125	58	241			6	7			39		21	73

Table 7. Fy-1970 A.I.D. Participant Arrivals in the U.S. and Other Countries by Area and Country of Origin, by Type and Level of Training-Con.

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	NON-ACADEMIC				ACADEMIC									
						UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE						
		Specialized	Observation	On-the-Job	Total Non-Academic	Bach	Other	No Degree	Master	MD	DVM	Ph.D.	Other	No Degree	Total Academic
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA-Con.															
Iran	9	3		1	4	1			2					2	5
Iraq	1													1	1
Jordan	118	17	5	9	31	18		34	28			6		1	87
Lebanon	41		3		3	24		13	1						38
Nepal	244	106		26	132	41		40	15			1		15	112
Pakistan	253	51	8	12	71			68	61			22		31	182
Saudi Arabia	22	6	16		22										
Turkey	288	33	135	38	206	2		8	54	1				17	82
United Arab Republic	1								1						1
Yemen	14					7		7							14
EUROPE:															
Spain	1													1	1

Table 8 FY-1970 A.I.D. Non-Contract Arrivals in the U.S., by Area and Country of Origin, by Field of Training
(A.I.D. Washington Statistics)[1]

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
ALL AREAS - TOTAL	4,171	671	275	164	418	370	650	713	623	126	72	6	4	79
AFRICA	561	136	25	29	40	80	98	75	65	2	1	3	-	7
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO)	1,096	84	115	78	37	132	206	215	170	21	10	3	4	21
LATIN AMERICA	1,744	227	46	34	204	73	307	302	348	95	60	-	-	48
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA	769	224	89	23	137	84	39	121	40	8	1	-	-	3
EUROPE	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA:														
Botswana	1				1									
Cameroon	1				1									
Central African Republic	1				1									
Congo, Republic (Kinshasa)	22				2		8	1	11					
Dahomey	2				2									
Ethiopia	94	16	6	1	3	18	33	10	5		1			1
Gambia	1							1						
Ghana	78	24	1	5	1	14	5	14	11					3
Ivory Coast	2				2									
Kenya	23	15		2	2		1	1				2		
Liberia	34			2	1	18		3	10					
Malagasy	3				3									
Malawi	12	5						7						
Mali	3				1				2					
Mauritania	1				1									
Misc. British Africa	1				1									
Morocco	55	25	13	14	1			1	1					
Niger	1				1									
Nigeria	84	19		3	2	16	19	18	13	1				3
Senegal	3				3									
Sierra Leone	5				1	4								
Somali Republic	12				1	2	1		6	1		1		
Tanzania	28	8	3	1			9	7						
Togo	3				3									
Tunisia	36	10	2	1		7	7	4	5					
Uganda	40	14			1	1	15	8	1					
Upper Volta	2				2									
Zambia	3				3									
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO):														
Burma	2		2											
China, Republic of	58	13	32	3	1	2	4	3						
Indonesia	201	11	35	1	10	22	58	35	19		3	2	4	1
Korea, Republic of	138	16	25	16	2	1	13	40	9		5			11
Laos	15	1				1		2	11					
Malaysia	6				2				4					
Philippines	94	2	5		8	44	3	17	13		2			
Thailand	322	28	16	28	6	31	52	75	63	18		1		4
Viet-Nam (So.), Republic of	260	13		30	8	31	76	43	51	3				5
LATIN AMERICA:														
Argentina	56	32	2	2	1			11	3	1	4			
Bolivia	55			12	1	2	18	16	6					

See footnote at end of table

Table 8 FY-1970 A.I.D. Non-Contract Arrivals in the U.S., by Area and Country of Origin, by Field of Training (A.I.D. Washington Statistics) - Con.

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
LATIN AMERICA - Con.														
Brazil	706	66	31	6	100	22	191	114	94	9	37			36
British Honduras	7		1	1			2		2		1			
British West Indies	4				1			3						
Chile	98	8	5		33	4	14	30	3		1			
Colombia	150	41	1		22	13	15	21	27	5	5			
Costa Rica	37	3				8	1	5	13	5				
Dominican Republic	73	17			3	1	16	8	24	4				2
Ecuador	18	2	1		2	2			6		2			3
El Salvador	22	5			2			3	7	4	1			
Guatemala	88			1	2			30	43	11	1			
Guyana	17	7			4		3		3					
Honduras	83	19	2		7	6	1	17	14	17				
Jamaica	26	5			2	2	1		16					
Mexico	1				1									
Nicaragua	50	6	1		3	3		8	16	13				
Panama	73	1		1	2	5		13	15	24	6			6
Paraguay	25	8		1		3	4	5	3					1
Peru	31	5	2	7	8	2	1	5		1				
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1									1			
Uruguay	41	1		3	4			12	21					
Venezuela	81				6		40	1	32	1	1			
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA:														
Afghanistan	36	15	8			5	3	4		1				
Ceylon	2				2									
Greece	2					2								
India	232	109	50	7	13	10	24	18			1			
Iran	7					2	2	3						
Jordan	40	3	3		3	9	4	12	4	1				1
Lebanon	3				3									
Nepal	40	13	1			9	5	7		5				
Pakistan	138	45	7		5	37		31	13					
Saudi Arabia	22								22					
Turkey	247	39	20	16	111	10	1	46	1	1				2
EUROPE:														
Spain	1					1								

[1]These figures are based on specific field of training assigned by A.I.D./Washington in the arranged program.

Table 9. FY-1970 A.I.D. Contract Arrivals in the U.S., by Area and Country of Origin, by Field of Training

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
ALL AREAS - TOTAL	992	230	113		188	17	334	52	1	1		3	25	28
AFRICA	219	31	47			4	115	16	1	1		3		1
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (So.)	50	13				12	10	7					8	
LATIN AMERICA	578	115	65		188	1	169	8					5	27
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA	145	71	1				40	21					12	
AFRICA:														
Botswana	1						1							
Cameroon	14	1	5				8							
Chad	3		2				1							
Congo, Republic (Kinshasa)	17		5				12							
Ethiopia	26	2	10			1	12	1						
Gambia	1		1											
Ghana	29	2	11			1	15							
Ivory Coast	6		2				4							
Kenya	17	3	2			1	8	1		1		1		
Liberia	7		1				6							
Malawi	2						2							
Misc. British Africa	1					1								
Morocco	2						2							
Niger	1						1							
Nigeria	44	8	4				26	3				2		1
Senegal	4		2				2							
Sierra Leone	8	4					4							
Somali Republic	6	2					2	2						
Tunisia	19	9					1	9						
Uganda	10		2				7		1					
Zambia	1						1							
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.):														
Burma	1												1	
Korea, Republic of	9							7					2	
Laos	3						3							
Philippines	2												2	
Thailand	22	13					7						2	
Viet-Nam (So.), Rep. of	13					12							1	
LATIN AMERICA:														
Antigua	3				3									
Argentina	11	1			9								1	
Bahamas	1				1									
Bermuda	2				2									
Bolivia	11	3			4		4							
Brazil	173	44	6		51		40	4					1	27
British Honduras	1				1									
British West Indies	5				5									
Chile	20				10		10							
Colombia	127	38	24		9		56							
Costa Rica	8		1		4		3							

Table 9. FY-1970 A.I.D. Contract Arrivals in the U.S., by Area and Country of Origin, by Field of Training-Con.

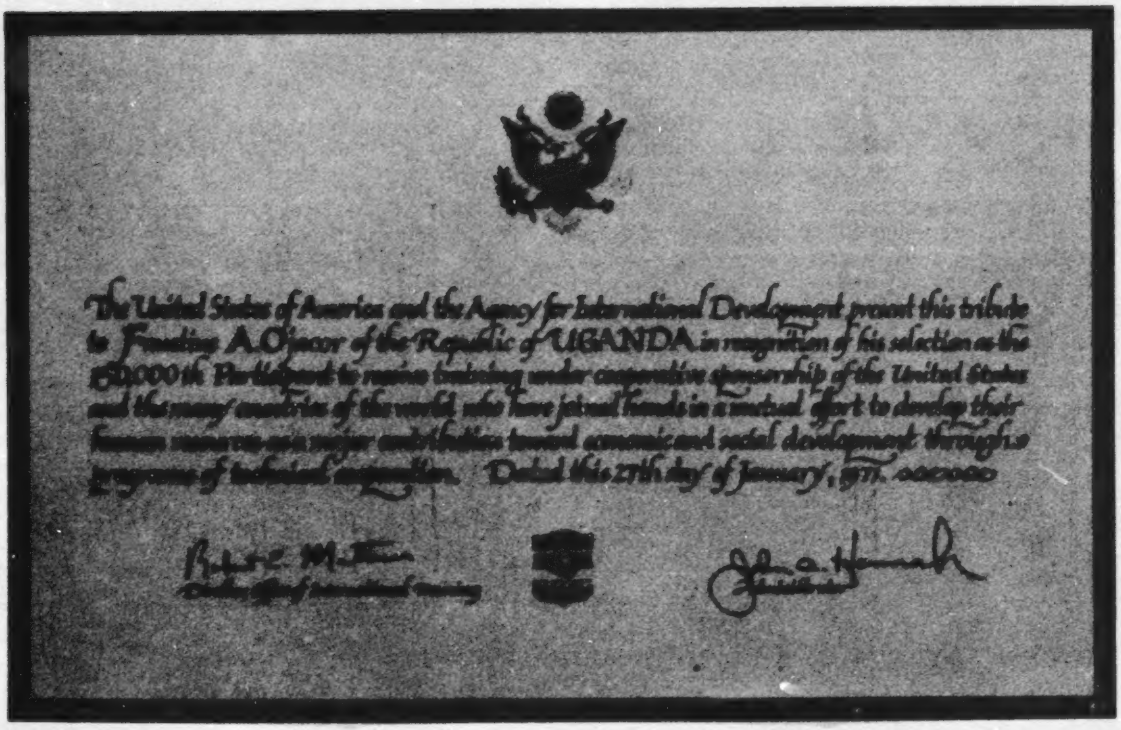
AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
LATIN AMERICA: Con.														
Dominica	2				2									
Dominican Republic	20		4		7	1	8							
Ecuador	22		6		8		8							
El Salvador	16		4		5		7							
Grenada	2				2									
Guatemala	6				4		2							
Guyana	21	16			5									
Honduras	11				7		4							
Jamaica	1						1							
Mexico	20		7		4		9							
Netherlands Antilles	1				1									
Nevis	1				1									
Nicaragua	11		1		8		2							
Panama	11	2	1		6		2							
Paraguay	2				2									
Peru	40	10	11		5		10	4						
St. Lucia	3				3									
St. Vincent	2				2									
Surinam	2				2									
Trinidad and Tobago	4				4									
Uruguay	7				6								1	
Venezuela	11	1			5		3						2	
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA:														
Afghanistan	17	2					15							
Greece	3												3	
India	75	61	1				11						2	
Iran	1						1							
Iraq	1												1	
Jordan	7	7												
Nepal	10	1					9							
Pakistan	4												4	
Turkey	26						4	21					1	
United Arab Republic	1												1	

Table 10. FY-1970 A.I.D. Participant Arrivals Trained Exclusively in Third Countries, by Area and Country of Origin by Field of Training (U.S. Mission Statistics)
(Data represents actual head count)

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
ALL AREAS - TOTAL.....	2,176	517	67	21	36	611	463	272	60	106	5	-	-	18
AFRICA.....	55	24	-	9	-	2	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.).....	964	256	49	2	20	244	174	131	17	68	-	-	-	3
LATIN AMERICA.....	602	48	1	10	16	261	107	77	43	23	5	-	-	11
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA.....	555	189	17	-	-	104	168	58	-	15	-	-	-	4
AFRICA:														
Congo, Republic (Kinshasa)..	1							1						
Ethiopia.....	12	7		1		2	2							
Liberia.....	7			6			1							
Malawi.....	2			2										
Morocco.....	16	5					11							
Nigeria.....	2	2												
Togo.....	3							3						
Tunisia.....	10	10												
Upper Volta.....	2							2						
EAST ASIA/VIET-NAM (SO.):														
Indonesia.....	94	16	2			74		2						
Korea, Republic of.....	12					10		1						1
Laos.....	319	52	10			31	126	70	9	19				2
Philippines.....	17	17												
Ryukyus.....	116	15	32		2	9	18	40						
Thailand.....	222	88	2			75	17	13		27				
Viet-Nam (So.), Rep. of.....	184	68	3	2	18	45	13	5	8	22				
LATIN AMERICA:														
Argentina.....	3						3							
Bolivia.....	24	3		10		1	2	8						
Brazil.....	87	10			6	5	53	13						
Chile.....	39						5		34					
Colombia.....	27	2			1			9		15				
Costa Rica.....	25					10	1	11						3
Dominican Republic.....	14	7				3	1				3			
Ecuador.....	17	4				13								
El Salvador.....	20	1			6		5	7		1				
Guatemala.....	77	4			3	44	12	8	6					
Honduras.....	48	2				26	6	14						
Nicaragua.....	77					62	11	4						
Panama.....	35	6				17	4	2		6				
Paraguay.....	89	1				77	2	1						8
Peru.....	12	5	1			3				1	2			
Uruguay	8	3					2		3					
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA:														
Afghanistan.....	83	36	2			6	10	25						4
Cyprus.....	20	3	3			5	8	1						
Greece.....	1						1							
India.....	7	5				2								
Iran.....	1		1											

Table 10. FY-1970 A.I.D. Participant Arrivals Trained Exclusively in Third Countries, by Area and Country of Origin, by Field of Training (U.S. Mission Statistics)-Con.
(Data represents actual head count)

AREA AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Agric.	Indus.	Trans.	Labor	Health	Educ.	Public Admin.	Public Safety	Comm. Dev.	Housing	Comm. Media	Atomic Energy	Misc.
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA-Con.														
Jordan	71	8	3			1	57	2						
Lebanon	38	5	1			15	12	5						
Nepal	194	81				57	40	1		15				
Pakistan	111	48	5			12	24	22						
Turkey	15	3				6	4	2						
Yemen	14		2				12							



The United States of America and the Agency for International Development present this tribute to Faustine A. Ojacor of the Republic of UGANDA in recognition of his selection as the 150,000th Participant to receive training under cooperative sponsorship of the United States and the many countries of the world who have joined hands in a mutual effort to develop their human resources as a major contribution toward economic and social development through programs of technical cooperation. Dated this 27th day of January, 1971.

Special Certificate presented by the Administrator of A.I.D. to the 150,000th participant to receive training under the sponsorship of the U.S. foreign assistance program.

Mr. Faustine A. Ojacor, a native of Unganda, received his training in the development of agricultural credit systems and cooperatives, which included study at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Education and Training, Inc. in Madison, Wisconsin; the University of Minnesota; the Cooperative Elevator Company of Windom, Minnesota; and the Farmers Home Administration in Santurce, Puerto Rico.

On the opposite page, Mr. Ojacor is shown with (1) Mayor Washington and Dr. Samuel C. Adams, Jr., Assistant Administrator of A.I.D. for Africa; (2) Secretary of State William P. Rogers; (3) Dr. John A. Hannah, Administrator of A.I.D.; (4) Mr. Robert E. Matteson, Director of OIT and (5) Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin and Mr. J. N. Kiwanuka, Embassy of Uganda.

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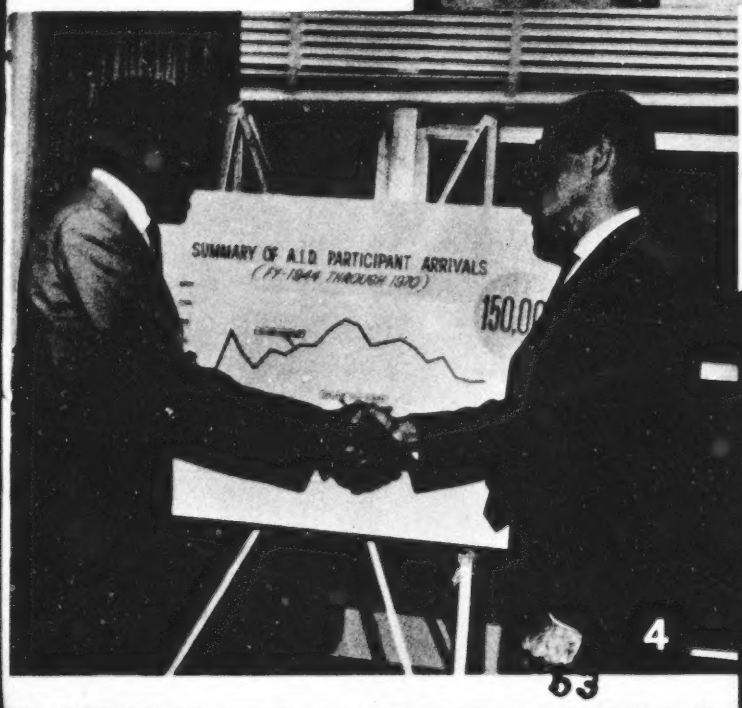

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